The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3969. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WAR.

Grant's Movements

OPERATIONS ON THE JAMES.

Reported Capture of Fort Darling.

Probable Change of Base from the White House.

Nothing Being Landed There, and the Track Torn Up.

GEN. HUNTER'S VICTORY.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED PRISONERS TAKEN.

General Hunter's Forces Join Crook's and Averill's.

SHERMAN CLOSE UPON THE REBELS

MORGAN'S RAID.

Important from Gen. Hunter—A Great Victory at Staunton—Fifteen Hundred Rebel Prisoners Taken, and Three Thousand Stand of Arms—Cavalry Fighting in the Army of the Potomac—The Latest from Sherman—He is Within Five Hundred Yards of the Enemy.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 13—12 M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. HUNTER, dated 6 o'clock in the morning of the 8th inst., at Staunton, reports that "we met the enemy at Piedmont last Sunday, the 5th inst., killing Wm. E. JONES, their Commanding General, and totally routing them, after a battle of ten hours' duration. We have captured 1,500 prisoners altogether—1,000 men and over 60 officers—on the field of battle; also, 2,000 stand of arms, three pieces of artillery, and a vast quantity of stores. We have to-day effected a junction with Gens. CROOK and AVERILL. It is stated in another dispatch—unofficial—dated at Staunton, June 9, that our infantry is now engaged burning rise and breaking rails east and west. All Government and railroad buildings have been burned at Staunton. We leave to-morrow."

A dispatch from Gen. GRANT's headquarters, dated yesterday at 4 P. M., reports that rebel cavalry having yesterday made a dash into WILSON's lines near the Jenny House, WILSON this morning sent out a part of McIVEEN's Brigade to see where the enemy was. Their pickets were driven back and their outer line forced, the cavalry passing over the intrenchments. About a mile west of Bethesda Church, McIVEEN came upon FITZ-HUGH's Division of Infantry, and having accomplished the purpose of his reconnoissance retired. He killed and wounded a number of rebels in his progress, and brought away four or five prisoners. He had 16 men killed and wounded.

Dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN, dated at his headquarters, Big Shanty, Ga., this morning, have been received. They state that our lines are within four or five hundred yards of the enemy, but no fighting yet.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Quiet in the Army of the Potomac—Later from Sherman—The Rebels on the Hills Between Moseneck and Lost Mountain—Advance on Petersburgh by Gen. Hunter—The Rebels Near Vicksburgh—Morgan's Raid.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 11—9:30 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

Official reports from the Army of the Potomac down to 5 o'clock yesterday evening, detail no movements of importance.

A dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN, dated yesterday, states that our cavalry yesterday, (Thursday, 9th,) developed the position of the enemy in a line along the hills from Kenesaw to Lost Mountain, and are now marching by the roads to Kenesaw.

A dispatch from Gen. BUTLER, dated this morning at 8 o'clock, reports all quiet along our lines.

Yesterday Gen. KEYES charged the enemy's works at Petersburgh, and carried them, penetrating into the town, but not being supported by Gen. SMITHMAN, who had withdrawn his forces without a conflict, Gen. KEYES was obliged to withdraw without further effect.

Gen. KEYES captured forty prisoners and one piece of artillery, which he brought away.

A dispatch from Gen. GANTT, dated Vicksburgh, June 4, says that Gen. SHERMAN reports that an attempt by TAYLOR's force to cross the Atchafalaya had been frustrated, the troops that had crossed dispersed, and a large quantity of commissary stores and clothing captured.

Gen. BURBRIDGE, commanding in Kentucky, in a dispatch dated yesterday at Lexington, reports that, after concentrating a force at Beaver Creek, on the Big Sandy, I moved against MORGAN's force in Virginia, west as far as Gladeville. MORGAN, with 2,500 men, moved into Kentucky, via Whitesburg. I pursued, and by marching ninety miles in twenty-four hours, came upon him at Mount Sterling yesterday morning, and defeated him. By stealing fresh horses, he reached Lexington at 3 o'clock this morning. Our forces held the fort, and the rebels did but little damage. He left here at 7 A. M. for Versailles. I start in pursuit with a fresh force this evening."

No official report has yet been received from Gen. HUNTER.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The James River—Important Operations—Obstructions Removed.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 12.

It is not improbable that the country ere long will be rejoiced to hear that the James River has not only been effectually cleared of torpedoes and other infernal machines, but that the rebel fortifications which line its banks are in our possession, and that our monitors and gunboats will have an opportunity to participate in the reduction of the rebel capital.

Reported Capture of Fort Darling.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 12.

A report has reached Washington, brought by persons who arrived here this evening from White House, that Fort Darling has been captured by our forces, and that the James River is open to within three miles of Richmond.

Hunter's Victory—Another Account—Complete Rout of the Rebels—They Retreat Post-Haste to Petersburgh—Hunter in Pursuit—Arrivals of Wounded at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 12.

Private information received here to-day from Staunton, via Harper's Ferry, up to June 7, is to the effect that in the battle of the 5th Hunter captured between seven and eight thousand prisoners and one entire battery and two sections of another.

[The official dispatch puts down the number of rebel prisoners taken at fifteen hundred.—ED. TIMES.]

The rebels were most completely routed, and were retreating in post haste toward Lynchburgh.

We captured about fifty officers and commissary stores worth a million and a half of dollars.

It was reported that JENKINS, who succeeded in command of the rebel force after the death of JONES, was wounded in a fight with our pursuing cavalry, under CROOK.

Our forces were rapidly pursuing retreating rebels, capturing many stragglers, &c.

The steamer *James Brooks* arrived here to-day from White House with about 300 wounded on board, most of them severe cases. Five died on the passage up, and a number subsequently in hospital. Another steamer, which arrived late this evening, brought up four hundred more. Fifteen died during passage. Upward of two thousand wounded are still at White House, awaiting transportation to Washington. Every effort is being made by the Medical Department, assisted by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions for their comfort. Several hundred more are expected to arrive between this hour and daylight. Large numbers of corps surgeons and volunteer nurses are at White House, administering to the wants of the wounded.

Picket-firing—Beauregard's Army Between Bottom's Bridge and James River—Rebel Fortifications Around Bottom's and Sumner's Bridges.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 12.

The following was received this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, June 9.

There is nothing especially interesting to report. On a part of the line picket-firing has been kept up all day, while at other points it would seem as if by mutual agreement that this practice had ceased.

Last evening a battery in Gen. BURNSIDE's division opened on a house on our left, which, according to a deserter who came in this morning, was occupied by Gen. WILCOX. Three shells went through it, causing the occupants to leave it rather hastily. The fire was returned with very good aim, but without loss to us.

The deserter says that BEAUREGARD's troops are posted from Bottom's Bridge all the way to the James River, watching for the appearance of an army in that direction.

HEADQUARTERS, Friday, June 10—P. M.

The enemy are busily throwing up fortifications in the vicinity of Sumner's and Bottom's Bridges. The spires of Richmond are visible from these points, and wagon trains can be seen passing within three or four miles of the city, where the road for a short distance is visible. Very little firing has taken place to-day.

No change in our position has been made within the past two days.

Last evening, as Col. McALLISTER, of the Eleventh New-Jersey, was riding along the line, he was fired at by a rebel sharpshooter, notwithstanding there had been a tacit agreement that no picket-firing should take place. The ball passed across the Colonel's breast, and entered the heart of WILCOX SWEETS, the Colonel's Orderly, who was riding with him. The entire command was at once put under arms, expecting an attack, but nothing further transpired.

From the White House—Signs of a Change of Base—The Railroad Track Taken up—Arrival of Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 11.

By an arrival here to-day from the White House it is ascertained that nothing is now being landed at that place excepting reinforcements and forage for the immediate use of the army.

The railroad track, which had been completed to within a mile or two of the army, has been torn up again, and the rails and ties brought back to the White House, where they are being placed on barges.

Seven hundred men were first engaged in repairing this road, and about the same number aided in destroying it.

The Killed and Wounded in the Sixty-sixth New-York Volunteers.

IN THE FIELD, TYLER HOUSE, VA., Tuesday, June 7, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Herewith I inclose a list of the killed, wounded and missing of the Sixty-sixth New-York Regiment. The Regiment now numbers about seventy men. Col. MOSES died, shot through the heart, in front of his regiment while on the charge.

KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING OF SIXTY-SIXTH N. Y. VET. VOLS., 4TH BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 2D CORPS.

Sergt Jas Carmichael, B—killed.
L Bauman, B—killed.
Chas Meyer, A—killed.
Pat Hare, A—arm.
Chris Kilak, A—bayonet.
Thos Malley, B—arm.
Jas Riley, B—neck.
Jas Percival, G—shoulder.
Sergt D Wilson, G.
John Thompson, E—arm.
Pat Kopp, G.
Sergt Wm Woods, E.
Jas Cox, E.
Thos Dunn, E.
Sergt Chas Stevens, E.
Corp J Grottenberger, G—missing.
Herman Knickerbacker, A—missing.
F Alex, A—missing.
J Alexander, A—missing.
Jas Lester, E—missing.
F Schwartz, E—foot.
A Williamson, F.
Henry Kinzer, F.
J Fuller, F—shoulder.
Corp Peter Whitmeyer, E—missing.
Jos Rogmeyer, E—missing.
W Rockenstetter, E—missing.
J Acker, E—missing.
M McCahan, E—missing.
H Pichard, G—missing.
John Swain, D—killed.
Sergt Wm Armstrong, D.
Cornlisk Gale, D.
Wm Harris, D—wrist.
John Cain, E—side.
Jos Allen, H—shoulder.
Jas Keenan, H—shoulder.
Sergt Richard Hancock, H.
Sergt John Moulhar, D—missing.
Sergt Anglin, D—missing.
Corp O Rogan, D—missing.
John Cantwell, D—missing.
Geo Heath, E—missing.
Corp Wm Ozns, F—killed.
Sergt Gaines, F—mouth.
Corp Conrad Widmaier, F—hand.
Julius Bauman, E—hand.
Geo Roth, E.
Corp Philip White, C.
Jery H Johnson, C—missing.
F Zerlout, G—missing.
H Goettinger, C—missing.
O Grace, C—missing.
O Brown, C—missing.
Lafayette Fuller, I.
Corp J Hines, F—foot.
Lester Kellogg, F.
John Pittsley, F.
Paul Weimer, E—missing.
Alfred Meeister, F—missing.
H Reinbrough, F—missing.
J Callahan, F—missing.
I Asthemer, F—missing.
Corp A Pinous, C—scalp.
Corp Peter Wagner, C.
Patrick Ryan, C—hand.
H Gibson, C—hand.
John Newark, C—side.
Sergt T Shaw, I—killed.
Corp Wm Whitcomstoley, I—killed.
Adam Haur, I—killed.
Sergt J Smith, K—killed.
Sergt L Schroen, C—missing.
Peter Harding, C—killed.
Sergt Jno Gilpin, E—neck.
Francis Reading, I—thigh.
Wm Peter Kyrbur, A—leg.
Lieut Simon Pincus, G—returned to regiment.
John L King, I—contusion.
Col O E Morris—killed.
Sergt J Williams, B—killed.
Job E Van Buren, G—leg.
Francis Mullen, G—leg.
Thos Kearigan, F—leg.
Chas O'Neill, B—thigh.
Corpn Bennett, G.
T Matthews, H—contusion.
John Everson, I—shoulder.
Timothy Flanigan, D—leg.
George Adams, G—leg.
Joseph Waterhallen, K.
John Wenk, K.
J Ross, K—arm amputated.
Corp Cady, I—missing.
Richard Hall, I—missing.
——Nelman, I—missing.
——Rock, I—missing.
——Wilking, I—missing.
Thos Early, I—missing.
——Beaumont, I—missing.
——Murphy, I—missing.
Corp Brown, K—missing.
Andrew Miller, K—missing.
——Mallage, K—missing.
——Weber, K—missing.
——Haller, K—missing.
W S Hewlett, F—killed.
Jas McMichaels, F—slight.
Jas Pallport, G—missing.
Jacob Schuyler, F—side.
Henry Yeager, F—slight.
John Cartney, I—killed.
Chris Harrington, K—leg.
Hy Schulte, I—leg and side.
Patrick Monaghan, K—foot.
Henry Meckwith, K—killed.
Sergt O Reynolds, H—arm.
Corp W Stranford, H—hand.
Robt McGillmore, F—thigh.
Robert Scurry, G—arm.
James Brady, F—killed.
Andrew Hunter, A—foot.
John Dougherty, G—knee joint.

THE EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Names of Wounded Admitted into Battle-field Hospital, Eighteenth Army Corps, Since June 1, 1864.

Charles Day, 12d Mass.
Martin Warren, 81st N Y
John Cleveland, 2d Vt.
Pliney Gilmore, 12th N H.
Robert Dutton, 2d Mass.
Pat Farrell, 47th N Y.
Wm V King, 6th N Y.
L Hathaway, 26th Mass.
—— Farmer, 36th N H.
Geo Stallman, 6th N H.
Chas Vincent, 7th Mass.
John Reynolds, 146th N Y.
Charles Miller, 123d N Y.
Wm Kelly, 2d N H.
Wm D Gates, 26th Mass.
Peter Vanland, 2d N Y Art.
Stephen Pierce, 26th Mass.
Gray W Jenness, 12th N H.
James Miller, 86th N Y.
Louis Fuller, 27th Mass.
Dennis Delworth, 27th Mass
J B Littlefield, 6th Maine.
Geo Gibbs, 6th N Y Art.
Thos Mayhew, 27th Mass.
J B A Johnson, 123d N Y.
Daniel Anderson, 2d N H.
Geo F Mitchell, 148th N Y.
Simon B Orsler, 14th N H.
Wm Halpley, 4th Maine.
Geo Mayaler, 2d N Y.
Wm Weightman, 6th N J.
J H Pat, 117th N Y.
J Tibbets, 46th Penn.
J Newman, 12th N H.
G H Johnson, 26th Mass
M Dunn, 148th N Y.
J Hetzler, 148th Penn.
J Trippman, 6th Md.
J Helmer, 6th Me.
N H Curtis, 1st Md.
A Buck, 9th N Y.
J King, 6th N Y.
J Bennett, 2d N Y.
J Munsie, 117th N Y.
A E Blake, 12th N H.
F H Richard, 146th Penn.
A H Brown, 98th N Y.
Geo White, 69th N Y.
Jas McKinnellie, 56th Penn
A Cooper, 57th Penn.
Wm Sneelan, 118th N Y.
Wm J Pierce, 4th N H.
B Hankman, 4th N H.
T Burdget, 56th Penn.
J A Gardner, 126th N Y.
J W Lyons, 12th N H.
G A Sammis, 4th N Y.
F P Lewis, 12th N Y.
Dennis Maher, 63d N Y.
J F Hollet, 118th N Y.
G A Seward, 12th N H.
W J Mitchell, 65th N Y.
D J Sumbly, 56th Penn.
N Manning, 10th N H.
G A Davis, 9th Me.
T A Loomis, 2d N H.
J M Sweney, 26th Mass.
J Cattlin, 2d Mass.
A C Ellison, 22d Mass.
J M Patterson, 61st N Y.
H B Goodman, 147th N Y.
Geo B Covell, 11th Conn.
A Gant, 106th Penn.
Sergt Wm Brown, 27th N Y.
S Makel, 147th N Y.
R Joice, 98th N Y.
A H Hayward, 2d N H.
B Regardus, 148th N Y.
Hugh, 18th Penn.
Wm C Hale, 12th N H
J Bender, 56th Penn.
Thomas Parker, 56th Penn.
G Brown, 2d N H.
C Maude, 11th Conn.
T Monroe, 126th Penn.
M J Mitchell, 65th N Y.
G Kennedy, 128th Penn.
M W Davis, 26th Mass.
J Egan, 9th N Y.
A Dixy, 139th N Y.
A Johnson, 12th N H.
J C Dunlap, 11th Conn.
B Marshall, 146th N Y.
L Morey, 26 Mass.
J Gordon, 12th N H.
George Burr, 26th Mass.
J Elwell, 26th Mass.
J Ward, 2d N H.
W Knight, 6th Maine.
W D Lever, 46th Mass.
W Penrce, 46th Mass.
J M Figury, 5th U S sc't'y.
T Richmond, 5th Maine.
J Hoyt, 12th N Hamp.
G Brin, 26th Mass.
P Kenyon, 117th New-York.
J A McCullum, 26th Mass.
E Cook, 13th Indiana.
A S Auger, 26th Mass.
J Connaty, 126th N York.
Geo Fairbrook, 5th P V.
Wm Adams, 112th P V.
David Ball, 126th P V.
L Brush, 11th Conn N.
N Martin, 22d Maine.
W Truesdell, 146th N Y.
S Crutt, 27th Massachusetts.
O W Rhodes, 115th N York.
Pitz G Hollister, 6th O V.
A Bartram, 6th Conn V.
Lapoint, 118th New-York.
Louis Tabro, 126th Hamp.
H Pierson, 146th N York.
J H Wilcox, 61st N York.
F Sherman, 1st N Y mounted rifles.
F Eschman, 1st New-York mounted rifles.
Frank Wisom, 119th N Y.
W Barber, 112th N York.
A C Barnes, 123th N York.
L Hamilton, Cornell Legion.
—Waterman, 2d N H.
W B Baxter, 27th Mass.
O Fuller, 6th N H.
G F Storrs, 26th Mass.
D Lynch, 39th Mass.
B Prince, 60th N Y.
C T Munroe, 9th Me.
Jos Valesch, 46th N Y.
M Hogan, 26th Mass.
J Frost, 26th Mass.
John Martin, 26th Mass.
M Krach, 29th Mass.
F Rice, 26th Mass.
P D Foster, 26th Mass.
J Cowell, 40th Mass.
J Ward, 61st N Y.
G A Buchanan, 148th N Y.
J Taylor, 2d N H.
H Murry, 98th N Y.
—Fryer, 118th N Y.
J O'Connor, 2d Mass.
D King, 55th Penn.
N Fralk, 156th Penn.
O Colwell, 95th N Y.
—Gile, 146th N Y.
D Hutchinson, 45th Mass.
W B Mone, 26th Mass.
—Crocker, 23d Mass.
—Sterling, 23d Mass.
F Kinger, 56th Penn.
J Watry, Jr, 9th Me.
E G Jewett, 12th N H.
H Falkinson, 146th N Y.
W Truesdell, 26th Mass.
W H Brum, 61st N Y.
O Lawton, 6th Me.
J Carper, 26th Mass.
L Hill, 16th Mass.
R W Riley, 10th N H.
E C Hendrick, 27th Mass.
M Dungan, 2d N H.
F Way, 26th Mass.
J M Hanny, 26th Mass.
J Rook, 56th N Y.
O W Hoss, 12th N H.
J Marsh, 11th Me.
A Kenny, 26th Mass.
E J Plummer, 12th N H.
W Hensley, 146th N Y.
J H Beard, 26th Mass.
J Eastman, 11th Me.
J Dreyer, 148th Pa.
J W Terrawley, 118 N Y.
G E Chase, 12th N H.
O Chase, 12th N H.
S C Dickenson, 26th Mass.
J E Hilton, 6th Me.
George Smith, 61st N Y.
J Linder, 26th Mass.
H Bittinger, 4th N J Bat.
J S Reaver, 12th N H.
L Hoff, 12th N H.
Wm Marks, 2d N H.
Wm Challenger, 56th Pa.
Wm Miller, 16th Pa.
E Highway, 6th Mass.
T Johnson, 56th Penn.
J Fitzgerald, 6th Penn.
B Woolbury, 12th N H.
G G Shover, 56th Penn.
O Faith, Gen Devon's Staff.
H Hardingmer, 27th Mass.
H Blanchard, 6th Maine.
Wm Webster, 56th Mass.
Geo Smith, 56th Penn.
Henry Kelloe, 56th Penn.
J McManning, 26th Mass.
Henry J Hyde, 61st N Y.
Geo H Weed, 9th Conn.
Corp J Applegate, 5th N Y.
H Emery, 56th Penn.
J Hisel, 26th Mass.
A Munson, 6th Conn.
G W Ockman, 56th Penn.
D Vallen, 12th N H.
J Dow, 4th N H.
G W Chamberlain, 148th N Y
J Miller, 11th Conn.
S C Gibbs, 6th Maine.
Geo B Dickey, 118th N Y.
John Burke, 12th N Y.
Sergt W H Baker, 61st N Y.
F Dyer, 6th N Y.
J Higgins, 11th Conn.
G W Hall, 56th Penn.
J Rogell, 61st N Y.
D Grennan, 17th N Y.
Corp Bovray, 2d N Y.
G W Ferris, 6th N Y.
A Hertch, 49th N Y.
L Bennett, 118th N Y.
W H Collard, 2d N H.
F C Wright, 27th Mass.
D Dodson, 6th Me.
R W Brackett, 6th Me.
J W Johnson, 2d N H.
Henry Shelter, 169th N Y.
John Kalsey, 6th N Y.
A Townsend, 6th N Y.
J J Carvent, 46th Mass.
Michael Carrel, 117th N Y.
J D Bachelor, 1st N Art.
John Dixon, 6th N Y.
S D Burrell, 5th Mass.
Lewis Rosene, 143d N Y.
D Waterhall, 56th N Y.
J J Johnson, 6th N Y.
George E Meagy, 117th N Y.
C A Lamoe, 56th N Y.
J Spence, 56th Penn.
John Grover, 56th Penn.
R Peck, 126th Penn.
Isaac Foster, 56th N Y.
Sergt Wm Smith, 56th Penn.
John Fitch, 76th Penn.
Joe W Roberts, 76th Penn.
Pat Lanning, 76th Penn.
P A Ewing, 9th N J.
W H Roberts, 6th N Y.
Sergt Wm Cox, 6th N Y.
J Jackson, 97th Penn.
H Holland, 97th Penn.
A Y Gillett, 93d N Y.
W H Greenwood, 81st Conn.
J Cumings, 126th Penn.
O Downer, 2d N H.
T Cantor, 2d N H.
J McCarty, 26th Mass.
M Kennedy, 23d Mass.
B Alden, 26th Mass.
C Mattit, 26th Mass.
C Hoyt, 12th N H.
H F Gerrit, 12th N York.
J Cagrell, 112th New-York.
Peter Burdick, 56th Penn.
J Prisner, 112th New-York.
A Stolbow, 112th N York.
J W Kingsland, 112th N Y.
O E Wheeler, 112th N York.
J Wright, 112th New-York.
Edwin Davis, 112th N York.
M Tyler, 112th New-York.
J J Munson, 112th N York.
H S Bruno, 26th Mass.
Charles Moore, 12th N Y.
S Depire, 112th New-York.
T H Solph, 112th N York.
H Baldwin, 112th N York.
J W Hedge, 148th N York.
John Thomas, 11th Ct Vols.
J H Bishop, 112th New-York.
W Kenny, 26th Mass.
T Tucker, 126th New York.
G Dost, 148th New-York.
J Hockenberg, 56th Penn.
T Hunter, 26th Mass.
E Green, 56th Mass.
C S Smith, 2d N Island.
John Murphy, 21st Ct Vols.
S W Dickinson, 148th N Y.
A W Fisk, 2d Mass.
Charles Elliott, 2d N Hamp.
Thos McGregor, 9th N Jersey.
Chas Gaylor, 9th N Jersey.
Chris Essere, 56th N York.
P D Perkins, 12th N H.
Capt Lane, 6th Me.
H K Wallace, 18th N H.
G W Hall, 12th N H.
W J Wilson, 126th Penn.
N S Skinner, 126th Penn.
Capt Palmeter, 118th N Y.
W Butterfield, 26th Mass.
W Smithson, 6th C V.
A Brewster, 2d N V.
J Fry, 45th Penn.
Y Heasey, 56th Penn.
S Wager, 1st U S Art.
Lieut Brannnan, ADC, 2d Brig 1st Division.
C Sneed, 40th Mass.
J McCrun, 126th Penn.
M C Murray, 26th Mass.
F Hannagan, 26th Mass.
B G Rex, 98th N Y.
J Wimple, 61st N Y.
W B Fowler, 6th C V.
Lieut Tucker, AAG, 1st Brig 3d Division.
M Steinenberg, 148th N Y.
J J Freeman, 148th N Y.
G L Smith, Jr, 148th N Y.
G L Smith, 148th N Y.
O Fry, 2d N H.
J Welch, 10th N H.
J Gantz, 26th N Y.
J N Fry, 96th Penn.
G O Baby, 56th Penn.
A M Martin, 27th Mass.
J Gaskin, 56th Mass.
J Nesbit, 8th Pa.
J Quin, 10th N H.
J Hoffman, 126th N Y.
J Haine, 126th Pa.
H H Belcher, 56th Mass.
H B Weaver, 23d Mass.
H S Josephs, 40th Mass.
W Johnson, 2d N H.
A Hinchinson, 23d Mass.
J Hunnebury, 56th Pa.
O Rowe, 5th Me.
W Drabors, 2d N H.
N W Adams, 2d N H.
R McDurmit, 10th N H.
O Day, 23d Mass.
B B Hartly, 56th Pa.
J Rosland, 56th Pa.
O Bayleyt, 4th Mass.
W H Dusk, 56th Pa.
J Shaus, 56th Pa.
O Baker, 27th Mass.
H S Morse, 6th Me.
Charles Chisser, 11th Ct.
E Bingham, 11th Ct.
Chas Young, 10th N H.
A Millerville, 56th Mass.
M H Bernard, 61st C V.
W Gallager, 148th N Y.
C J Hoyt, 10th N H.
J Lawler, 5th Me.
A P Hunt, 27th Mass.
J O Gustell, 10th N H.
B F Richardson, 10th N H.
E F Lawrence, 26th Mass.
S C Tot, 26th Mass.
G V Levin, 126th Penn.
B J McKaugh, 26th Mass.
H Packard, 9th Maine.
J King, 56th Penn.
J L Hoff, 9th Maine.
J L Bunker, 12th N H.
W Dunlaven, 12th N H.
J Tillison, 12th N Y.
J B Knapp, 12th N Y.
Corp E C Beecher, 12th N Y.
Capt G Farr, 12th N H.
Sergt J C Smith, 12th N Y.
L Bray, 9th Maine.
F Bardman, 112th N Y.
H Christie, 112th N Y.
D S Ryon, 112th N Y.
C Slayton, 112th N Y.
J B Randall, 126th N Y.
M Dowel, 56th N Y.
J Dayeck, 169th N Y.
J Brown, 112th N Y.
G Hamilton, 61st N Y.
W Tenthining, 9th N Y Art.
Corp W H Salser, 9th New-York Artillery.
Geo Dessil, Sen, 169th N Y.
Sergt R Scott, 169th N Y.
Corp F Ross, 169th N Y.
A Bailey, 169th N Y.
J Roder, 9th Penn.
Geo Burger, 169th N Y.
J Mower, 169th N Y.
J Robert, 169th N Y.
J Fowler, 49th N Y.
T R Dakin, 9th Maine.
A Blodgett, 9th Maine.
Sergt H Holliday, 9th N Y.
F Farrell, 99th N Y.
J Murphy, 69th N Y.
D Jones, 9th N Y.
J West, 169th N Y.
L Scofield, 112th N Y.
Corp E H Wadleigh, 9th Me
A Jones, 112th N Y.
O Oakes, 112th N Y.
E Conner, 169th N Y.
F Hoop, 126th N Y.
Corp W F Yates, 76th Penn
Sergt O J Brown, 116th N Y
F Hinton, 9th Maine.
F White, 112th N Y.
O Hilman, 169th N Y.
D Sanborn, 112th N Y.
M M Henry, 6th Maine.
Corp A D Hazard, 112th N Y
H Hinson, 126th Penn.
J Gerard, 169th Penn.
J W Blackman, 112th N Y.
J Rosenburgh, 56th N Y.
E Clure, 76th Penn.
M C Williams, 126th Penn.
O Reuse, 56th Penn.
G Swift, 46th Mass.
H M Week, 46th Mass.
J W Hammond, 46th Mass.
G W Hathaway, 49th Mass.
A Gray, 169th Penn.
Capt Muller, 156th Penn.
Lieut Bailey, 169th Penn.
Joseph Stone, 9th N Y.
Henry B Sidney, 112th N Y.
Geo Lewis, 23d N Y.
Geo Shover, 126th N H.
E G Allen, 12th N H.
Wm H Lowery, 12th N H.
Gen H Dey, 40th Mass.
Wilson Kuss, 53d Penn.
J W Simpson, 18th Indiana.
D F Wilson, 12th N H.
B M Ryan, 10th N H.
Sergt W H Baker, 126th N Y.
S Bell, 52d N Y.
Capt C F Boswell, 92d N Y.
D Placer, 112th N Y.
Geo R Arnold, 126th Penn.
W Sanger, 62d N Y.
J C Robinson, 112th N Y.
Sergt E E Clestie, 112th N Y.
Lieut Wm McCormick, 130th New-York.
Sergt J Y Diller, 9th Pa.
M F Vicks, 130th Pa.
J Drake, 46th New-York.
H Smith, 14th N Y.
Chas De Graff, 76th Pa.
Corp G W Adams, 56th Pa.
Sergt Geo Lamir, 169th N Y.
Geo Mastin, 46th N Y.
N H Secoin, 9th N Y Art.
S Nevins, 48th N Y.
Sergt J H Williams, 169th New-York.
J D Smith, 47th N Y.
Jas Hughes, 47th N Y.
Sergt A Barker, 47th N Y.
J Meyers, 47th N Y.
First-Sergt J Silley, 47th New-York.
Corp E A Francis (Gen Meriton's Staff), 147th N Y.
R Edwards, 9th N Y Art.
G Brockbrank, 49th N Y.
Sergt P J Rigner, 169th New-York.
Wm L Lyon, 56th Pa.
Frank Hess, 46th N Y.
Sergt J Sanzy, 49th N Y.
A Colpel, 14th N Y.
Corp E M Healing, 47th New-York.
A Carroll, 47th N Y.
D B Miller, 169th N Y.
S Mellon, 169th N Y.
M P Holdith, 169th Penn.
J W Drew, 49th Mass.
J Baldwin, 56th Penn.
G Miller, 2d Conn Artillery.
C P Frisner, 46th Mass.
Sergt G A Gleason, 46th Mass.
R Y Cord, 46th Mass.
F Moon, 126th New-York.
A J Dalhaven, 6th N Y.
D B Meeker, 48th N Y.
Lieut O E Morey, 169th N Y.
J Worrow, 46th New-York.
Frank, 126th Pennsylvania.
N Terry, 112th New-York.
F G Robinson, 56th Penn.
J W Falmeter, 112th N Y.
E F Dustine, 9th Maine.
H Kicker, 123d Ohio.
Jos Kelley, 112th N Y.
W Clancy, 46th New-York.
N Kemp, 61st New York.
P C Emmons, 49th N Y.
J J Reilly, 126th N Y.
Jas Wood, 126th N Y.
David Martin, 61st N Y.
Sergt S Howes, 9th N Y.
M Pickett, 112th New-York.
H Gower, 112th N Y.
Sergt E H Hunter, 126th N Y.
Sergt Wm Hunter, 126th N Y.
W H Monty, 126th N Y.
Henry Weston, 126th N Y.
H T Bailey, 126th N Y.
Sergt W H Barlow, 126th N Y.
Corp J Surveyor, 126th N Y.
Sgt T J Cannavanah, 126th New-York.
Corp P Lawrley, 126th N Y.
M Hughes, 126th New-York.
J Holtman, 56th Penn.
J Oppard, 169th Penn.
Corp J Hoyt, 126th N Y.
Sergt Wm Hoyt, 126th N Y.
Corp Wm Hoyt, 126th N Y.
Sergt D Robinson, 126th New-York.
Sergt J Bailey, 126th N Y.
Sergt A Dayroot, 126th New-York.
Sergt G O Scale, 56th Penn.
A M Pepoe, 112th N Y.
Michael Morse, 93d N Y.
U L Stimmelbergh, 93d N Y.
Dwight Stanton, 93d N Y.
Hiram Anderson, 93d N Y.
Geo W Hall, 86th N Y.
David Orton, 86th N Y.
P A Wolley, 137th N Y.
R S Seavery, 93d N Y.
H G Aslin, 13th N H.
J Kripp, 63d N Y.
Sergt Wm Sloan, 63d N Y.
Samuel Fletcher, 12th N H.
Joseph Bailey, 14th N H.
George Grim, 106th N Y.
Theodore Rose, 112th N Y.
J C Osman, 126th Penn.
Albert McCarthy, 93d N Y.
Asher Hart, 46th N Y.
Thomas Mackie, 6th N Y.
Thos Livingston, 42d N Y.
H S Sullivan, 4th N Y.
H C Willard, 13th N H.
Albert Burnham, 12th N Y.
J S Gardner, 112th N Y.
Corp H Link, 112th N Y.
Corp E W Webb, 9th Me.
1st Lieut L S McKinney, 9th Maine.
L S Kreider, 62d N Y.
W Reese, 9th Me.
A Hungerford, 9th Me.
B H Dowling, 9th Me.
Sergt Wm Cook, 69th N Y.
O Merritt, 12d N Y.
J Russell, 93d N Y.
S Riley, 9th Me.
T Dealing, 93d N Y.
W S Walker, 9th Me.
Corp Wm Cole, 9th Me.
Sergt T Monter, 76th Penn.
R Locust, 76th Penn.
O P Trover, 112th N Y.
J Lanigan, 47th N Y.
Corp J A King, 6th N Y Art.
Corp Geo Smith, 169th N Y.
J Frazier, 56th Penn.
Cpl Cornig, Brig J G Drake.
112th N Y.
Lieut Greenwood, 9th N Y Artillery.
J Crocker, 9th Me.
O Bruce, 169th N Y.
M Blake, 9th Me.
M Bosley, 112th N Y.
L Hinne, 9d Conn.
J Hayes, 112th N Y.
A Carpenter, 169th N Y.
O McDonald, 46th N Y.
Corp Lewis Green, 9th Me.
M Crocker, 9th Maine.
Sergt J Ash, 6th Md.
Sergt Wm Cole, 9th N Y.
Wm S Parsons, 169th N Y.
Sergt M Russell, 169th N Y.
Joe Farren, 56th N Y.
E Perkins, 96th N Y.
M Perry, 46th Mass.
Sergt Wm Simms, 9th N Y.
Geo Maple, 3d Conn.
John J Sampson, 169th Pennsylvania.
H M Scott, 169th Penn.
L B Spence, 126th Penn.
Sergt Wm Moore, 9th N Y.
J Carroll, 46th Mass.
Henry Dilman, 6th Md.
T Leonard, 3d Conn.
G E Addison, 46th Mass.
J Smith, 76th Penn.
O Oakley, 112th N Y.
S H Hawley, 112th N Y.
O Town, 12th Vermont.
F Jabin, 47th N Y.
J O Wilkinson, 46th Mass.
B Baker, 46th Mass.
John McPherson, 14th N J.
Corp Wm Cole, 76th Penn.
O Winver, 6th N Y.
Sergt W F Allen, 46th N Y.
H M Harvey S. 46th Mass.
O H Whiton, 46th Mass.
O Gaster, 112th N Y.
Thos Curtis, 46th N Y.
M Albion, 112th N Y.
F Williams, 9th Conn.
Jas De Haven, 76th Penn.
Geo Miller, 126th Penn.
B Wright, 47th N Y.
Corp Wm Gandy, 126th Pa.
Corp Chas Hand, 126th Pa.
Sergt N H Davis, 56th N Y.
Corp A B Van Buren, 169th New-York.
Sergt O H McArthur, 56th New-York.
J Wilber, 61st N Y.
Wm Bishop, 61st N Y.
Sergt Wm Gower, 46th N Y.
James Flynn, 126th N Y.
P Miller, 6th Conn.
J Austin, 112th N Y.
Sergt Wm Cole, 126th N Y.
W O Hale, 76th Penn.
W H Campbell, 126th N Y.
Corp J E Phair, 126th N Y.
H F Morrow, 16th Penn.
Sergt Dupont, 126th N Y.
Corp G A H Stockhood, 126th New-York.
Sgt A O Brazeed, 56th N Y.
J Wilber, 61st N Y.
Sergt Wm Cole, 126th N Y.
D Malin, 126th N Y.
C H Clay, 96th N Y.
F Bushing, 2d Conn.
G Lawrence, 112th Vt Art.
W W Cummings, 8th Mass.
Sergt Wm Cole, 126th N Y.
Corporal G H Noyes, 126th New-York.
G T Bachelor, 169th N Y.
M Drake, 126th N Y.
Sergt Wm Cole, 9th Maine.
J M Moller, 46th Pa.
S H Shaw, 112th N Y.
J H Nolan, 169th N Y.
J Buckhart, 49th N Y.
W J Smith, 112th N Y.
Corp Wm Cole, 6th N Y.
Corp M Layton, 47th N Y.
Sergt J A Gevlon, 126th Pa.
Chas Lowton, 56th Pa.
Corp S W Green, 46th Mass.
D Rider, 126th N Y.
Lewis Cannon, 5th N G.
J A Rook, 126th Pa.
Corp E A Ferry, 126th N Y.
J A Troke, 126th N Y.
A Nell, 112th New-York.
O Kenoway, 126th N Y.
J Gutbeck, 126th N Y.
A Maple, 61st New-York.
Corp J Riley, 126th N Y.
P Van Horn, 126th N Y.
S Seavy, 27th Mass.
S Perring, 96th New-York.
Sgt J V Oakley, 8th Mass.
Corp J Carroll, 46th N Y.
Sgt M Lagoint, 96th N Y.
B B Green, 126th N

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOURNAL OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE. By JOHN HANNING SPEKE, Captain H. M. Indian Army, Fellow and Gold Medalist of the Royal Geographical Society, &c. With Map and Portraits and numerous Illustrations, chiefly from Drawings by Capt. GRANT. 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The resolute, determined countenance and lithe, slim figure of Capt. SPEKE, which fronts the title-page of this book, and gives him, far more the appearance of a go-ahead Yankee than of a typical Englishman, shows him possessed of the natural qualities that adapt men for endurance and hardy exploits. The confidence of the Britisher that, from the days of HANNOVER, the father of kingdoms, has ever dictated the behavior of civilized nations, has been reserved for him, and his shame is, consequently, in a worldly sense, immaterial. Peaceful triumphs like those effected by him and Dr. LIVINGSTONE, do more to derive the predominance of England among the nations of the world, than the most costly expenditures of blood and treasure. To acquire a knowledge of the earth's surface is an important duty of the races that inhabit it. Centuries after centuries have gradually drawn nearer the completion of the task, each event in the present generation it seems on the eve of fulfilment. A small central portion of Africa alone is the only part of the world now impervious to civilized men, and of this the geologist can foretell the physical structure and the naturalist describe in advance the species of animate life that will be found in its recesses. The reign of mystery is nearly over. No, old Rag place remains where the imagination but alone the old haunts of fancy and poetry. No more gardens of the Hesperides, Fortunate Islands, Happy Valley of RASSELAS. They pale and vanish at the touch of science. KUBLA KHAN and McCULLOCH example on MARCO POLO and Sir JOHN MANDEVILLE give gods of the earth are brought nearer, and have become geographical in stead of being shrouded in a golden haze of fiction, peopled with god-like or monstrous shapes, as in the world's youth. "The Source of the Nile"—this simple phrase has been, in every age, a word of power to mankind, with a haunting sense of undeveloped mystery. Ancients and conditions of men, from King GEORGE, of Perse, to JAMES BRUCE, the Abyssinian Scotchman of the last century, Egyptian Khedives, Roman Emperors, Arab Sultans, Christian pilgrims, have sought to gain, to ally their names with it. In spite of the record of its victims, new ones constantly crowd up to supply their place, though the shadow receded as it was pursued, and vagueness attached to all the conditions of the problem. BRUCE probably lived and died in the conviction that he was the first to have his forehead bow in the well-head of the mystic stream, but later research has demonstrated his mistake, and shows that the Nile was (in Capt. SPEKE's words) "a miserable river," and that the true source was to be sought hundreds of miles away, where it rolls a crawling 600 from equatorial lakes, undreamed of in the geography of the age. To Capt. SPEKE belongs the undoubted merit of turning the flank of old Father Nile, while everyone had failed in a direct attack. The route of the Indian Ocean to Zanzibar, was comparatively brief and easily traversed, when compared with the long and painful wanderings indispensable to explorers from the North. Burton in his original description that the Lake Victoria Nyanza, discovered by him in 1858, contained the true source of the Nile, Capt. SPEKE's first expedition was undertaken with the express purpose of verifying his opinion. The liberality of the Government enabled him to start on a scale of preparation and expense that deprived the enterprise of much of its ordinary terrors. At the head of a well-appointed caravan of 120 souls, exploration is a very different thing to what it proves to be to the lonely missionary or enthusiastic naturalist traveling these solitary wilds in furtherance of his pursuits. Still the conduct of a party of this size through countries comparatively savage, demanded talents of a peculiar kind, and Capt. SPEKE seems to have been always equal to the occasion. Over two years were the party lost to European sight and knowledge, engaged in penetrating the three kingdoms of UNYORO, RAMGUE and UGANDA, bordering on the great Lake Nyanza, and now first made known to the rest of the world by this narrative. A bare outline of Capt. SPEKE's adventures in these regions would far outstrip the limits of a newspaper article, and the book will be so generally read that it is unnecessary to give it. Capt. SPEKE was usually able to carry matters with a high hand, and a wholesome dread of the white man's power was felt even in regions where his face had never been seen before. The two great occasions—the red-letter days of his life—recompensing a world of toil, were undoubtedly July 28, 1862, when he saw the Nile pouring majestically from the broad bosom of Lake Nyanza over the rocky outlet which, in honor of the President of the Geographical Society, he named "Ripon Falls," and Dec. 9, of the same year, when he first met the party from the north, sent in search of him, in north latitude 4°, and thus connected the two hemispheres. Capt. SPEKE is not a pleasant writer; there is a far too liberal use of slang in his language, and he exhibits throughout a truculent and quarrelsome spirit of self-assertion that was no doubt effectual when called into play against savage treachery and artifice, but does not leave an agreeable impression on the reader. Altogether, in a literary point of view, he contrasts very unfavorably with his former comrade, the all-accomplished Capt. BURTON, whose services are now transferred by his Government to the other side of the African continent. In spite of these drawbacks, the narrative is deeply interesting; it is also plentifully illustrated by the excellent drawings of Capt. GRANT, the second in command of the expedition. The results—political and ethnological—of the expedition, are, on the whole, favorable to the negro races. They were found in regions where the influence of white men had not been known or injuriously exerted, gathered in commonwealths under a regal form of government, subjected to an absolute monarch, and capable of the rude social conditions requisite for the maintenance of a state and established power. The distributing forces, whose aid is always given to the party of confusion and disorder, are the Arab traders for slaves and ivory, who are daily extending the sphere of their miserable and destructive raids of foreays, and by superiority of arms carry devastation wherever they penetrate. The most bitter enemies of the greatness of European civilization are to be found in this class, who see in the extension of Christian influences and the progress of the native races the lessening of their notorious traffic. Messrs. HARPER's edition of the Journal of Nile Discovery is embellished with the entire illustrations of the English copy, printed from duplicate cuts, and an excellent map of the route which must be consulted for the due understanding of the book, as all former maps are blank in the regions it now first delineates.

THE BLENNERHASSETT PAPERS. Embodying the Private Journal of Harman Blennerhassett and his Correspondence with a Memoir, by WILLIAM H. SAVAGE, late Gindemet Moore, WILSTACH & BALDWIN. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

This handsome volume is a complete exposition of a curious episode of family history that has been surrounded with the haze of romance by the poetical genius of WIRT, while the mystery that Burr delighted to throw around all his actions has many added and concealed the proportions of the real facts. Mr. SAVAGE has long made a special study of Western history, at the time when all the elements of romance, hostile neighborhood and personal love of adventure gave temporary color to enterprises that—judged by the light of the succeeding half-century—have become baseless and absurd. He has been so fortunate as to procure the original papers of BLENNERHASSETT from a surviving son, and the materials are now placed on record, from whence a judgment can be formed of the private motives and aims of BURR, WILKINSON, and their associates. Enough is now known to demonstrate that the measures of the United States Government, however they were misrepresented at the time, were well and wisely taken, and that the display of vigor which they indicated exerted an influence most beneficial in counteracting the centrifugal force that tended to separate distant dependencies from their common centre, and strengthened the ties of union at the period most full of peril for their infant growth.

HARMAN BLENNERHASSETT himself seems to have possessed few qualities entitling him to distinction from ordinary men of his class and society. He was an Irish gentleman, of good family and fortune, who had emigrated to the Western World, and employed his capital in the creation of a rural home on one of the most favored spots on the Ohio River. From unproductive expenditures, he had apparently become embarrassed in his circumstances before his introduction to Col. BURR; he fell at once into his plans, seconding them to the utmost extent of his means, and was completely wrecked by their discomfiture. His later years were spent in unsuccessful efforts to reestablish his fortunes, and after his return to Europe in 1822, he vain applications to the English Ministry for place and office, for which grounds of his claim are not very apparent. He died in 1831. His widow, whose beauty and talents had drawn an adventurous halo around her more commonplace husband, survived till 1861, and died in New-York, while prosecuting a claim before the American Congress. The new view that is presented by private letters and correspondence of men like BURR, ANSTON, EMMET, &c., at a time of such full of stirring interest and pregnant with important results to the future of the country, justify Mr. SAVAGE's labors. Too much fine writing is the chief fault of the book, but as a whole it does credit to the author's zeal and industry, and will take its permanent place as a contribution of some value to the material for the history of the Western States at an obscure and critical period.

—Thoughts on Personal Religion, by Dr. EDWARD MARTIN GUERNEY, (12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.,) is introduced to American readers by Dr. GEORGE H. HOUSMAN, Rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, New-York. The author, Dr. GUERNEY, enjoys a position of great eminence among the body of orthodox English Churchmen who are not carried away by novelties in doctrine from the faith of their fathers, and as chaplain to the Queen and the Bishop of Oxford, and a Prebendary of St. Paul's, is undoubtedly in the line of preferment to ecclesiastical dignity. His works on the Eucharist, the Creed, &c., have long been well known to Christian readers, but we believe this is the first of his writings that is republished here. The author's object is to portray the lineaments of the Christian life in its chief elements, devotion, and practice, and the application of this system to the ordinary concerns of life, showing how a true religious feeling shall interpenetrate and transfuse itself into every customary occupation—should sanctify every calling. The warmth and earnestness of its exhortations, the scriptural tone, and strong, sound sense that pervades his remarks, render it a book that will be advantageously read by laymen, and, indeed, by all who set before themselves a higher standard of life than that usually recognized by society and the world.

—When the true and full history of the Southern rebellion is written, among the subsidiary sources of information for the understanding of one of its most eventful and exciting episodes, "My Camp Life at Vicksburg," by a Lady, (12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.,) will deserve to be consulted as a picture of hardships and trials heroically borne by the weaker sex, while buoyed up by a perverted sense of duty, and adapting to want and privation a fortitude that even a conviction of its mistaken inspiring motive cannot totally destroy our respect for. The authoress writes like a lady, and the spirit of the book compares very favorably with other specimens of Confederate literature. The accompanying "Letters of Trial and Travel" give a curious inside view of the early times of the rebellion in Mississippi and Louisiana.

—Barbara's History, a novel, by AMELIA EDWARDS, (8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS,) comes to a public not very familiar, we believe, with her previous writings, indorsed by the highest recommendations of English criticism. It is an autobiography in the style that was rendered popular by the success of Jane Eyre, and there are scenes and characters in it that remind one not unfavorably of Miss BRONTE's writings. The authoress has, however, enjoyed a wider and perhaps happier experience in the world, as Barbara's story introduces the reader to an extensive acquaintance with continental society and the phases of art-life in Germany and Italy. Miss EDWARDS uses her mother tongue in a masterly manner; the dialogues are uniformly good, and the general grouping and finish of the descriptive details, show her to be possessed of a large share of cultivation and familiarity with many branches of study lying without the usual range of female acquirement. The heroine is a very successful creation, and never ceases her hold on the sympathies of the reader.

—The Woman in Black, (8vo. Philadelphia, T. B. PETERSON,) is a work of far inferior stamp. A factitious interest is attempted to be created in its favor by putting it forward as a companion to WILKIE COLLINS's "Woman in White," a device too transparent to be very successful. Who the author of "The Man in Gray," to whom it is credited, may be, we are unable to say, or whether he intends to run through the whole range of tints (beginning with the cool and neutral ones) to furnish designations for his heroes and heroines. There is some rough vigor in the book, but the school it represents is a bad one, and the pictures of English "nobility" are so overcharged as to be almost ludicrous in their exaggeration.

—Mr. PETERSON deserves far better of the fair sex by his reproduction of two manuals fitted for their everyday perusal—Miss LESLIE's Lady's Receipt Book, or Guide to True Politeness, &c. (12mo. Philadelphia, T. B. PETERSON,) and Miss LAMBERT's Ladies' Complete Guide to Needlework and Embroidery. The title-page of each is as lengthy as a small treatise, but, in spite of such exuberant promise, it is but correct to say that both do fairly redeem it by the fullness of their performance. Miss LESLIE's quiet humor and acute observation of social peculiarities, heightened by the slight touch of satire, which made her stories delightful, is quite in her element while pointing out to girls the way they should go, to pass through the world and its various scenes—comic, tragic, or melodramatic—with ease, grace and self-possession. American society, particularly that delightful portion of it ruled over by young ladies, never had a more thoroughly artistic delineator than Miss LESLIE, though she sometimes exaggerates its follies with a sharpness that man would never have the courage to exhibit. Apart from the valuable lessons it affords, The Ladies' Guide is very pleasant reading—a sort of confidential chat, indeed, behind the scenes that usually separate the stage. Miss LAMBERT's book is of a more purely technical character, addressed to those who are or would be deep in the mysteries of knitting, crochet, Berlin wool, braid, and chenille. Every device by which these and similar articles are tortured into shapes of use or ornament is detailed in this book, and the processes are carefully described; where needful, illustrations and diagrams supply what written descriptions fail to convey, and the fair student is promised that a little attention to the directions will enable her to make "any one, or all of the thousands of articles of needlework and embroidery" mentioned in the book. The general circulation of Miss LAMBERT's book would be a powerful aid to the cause espoused by the Ladies' Anti-Imported Goods Purchasing Committee, and we recommend it to their notice. In addition to the technical directions for work, which have a very algebraic appearance, a historical sketch of each art is given, tracing its rise and progress to the present time.

—Seven Stories with Basement and Attic. (12mo. New-York: C. SCRIBNER.) IK MARVEL's new book will probably meet with more extensive demand as a book of light Summer reading than any work lately published. If the spirit of GOODWIN GRAYON estimates any of our living writers, IK MARVEL is certainly the man; and though it is generally an injudicious compliment to compare one fine work of art with another, these new Tales of a Traveler, irresistibly remind one, in their artistic finish, and the humorous and sunny humor of the writer of IRVING's so-named work. At the same time there is an utter absence of anything like imitation, and plenty of well-marked differences are obvious at a glance. Mr. MITCHELL's mind and temperament are more subjective; the reader is always put in direct communication with him, and obtains impressions through the effect that scenes and circumstances have produced on the writer. It is this pleasant air of personal confidence and abandon which each reader takes specially to himself, that has not a great share in causing the immense popularity enjoyed by the Reveries of a Bachelor and Dream Life. The excellent English, too, that Mr. MITCHELL always writes, is another important element in his success, and should be proposed as an example to all young authors of spasmodic tendencies. He is, probably, sure of a long lease of public favor; for, as it has been remarked, no book has been long and universally popular that is not (at least) as remarkable for the ease and polish of its style as for the importance of the subject matter. A marked and salient personality persisted to show itself in an author's productions is necessarily of a temporary character. CARLYLE and even BUSTER, will probably become partially obsolete in their own lifetimes. TAYLORS and BROWNINGS, too, have each too promptly a stamp of exceptional personality about them to be lastingly read. They have each, it is true, set the fashion of their time, but it is the essence of fashion to be fleeting; and ANSTON, GUILLAUME and PORS will be currently quoted and reprinted, while their successors, just mentioned, may be objects of careful study to professed litterateurs, but will have died out, as far as their influence on the ordinary educated masses is concerned. The gem of Seven Stories is undoubtedly the Account of a Character, wherein the author relates his official experience as Venice, with a quiet grace and latent humor that attains its end by the simplest means, surpassed by no living writer. The other stories are fragments and passages of continental travel, and display throughout the culture and finish that characterize all Mr. MITCHELL's works.

The Duties of Foreigners.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 30, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of "A Foreigner," which you published in a late issue, in regard to the duties of foreigners in this national crisis of our country, puts in evidence a crying oversight which no other nation on the face of the globe would let go for one moment unprovided for, were it confronted with the dangers we have now been contending against for the last three years.

Crowded out of the populous countries of Europe, where the surplus labor, the limited national resources, or the endless taxes upon the productive millions leave to the great mass of the population no other perspective but a life of endless, monotonous, underpaid toil, closed by premature and pauper old age, the emigrants flock to this country. Here and at once they find most remunerative wages and profits, the enjoyment of unlimited political rights, and all the avenues of future advancement in society thrown wide open to them just as well as to the native-born citizen. For the first time in their wearisome life, they are considered and treated as men.

It is a fundamental maxim of equity, recognized and expressed in all written legislations, that duties are reciprocal. If it be the duty of Governments to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of all his legitimate rights, equally so is it the duty of every citizen to defend his Government whenever contingencies arise which imperil its very existence. Such contingencies have sprung up in the life of all nations, and never, for most them, have Governments hesitated to impress both the property and the persons of their citizens to vindicate national rights. In doing so they have but asserted an obvious right, undisputed even before the dawn of public law.

How is it then, that, since this country makes no discrimination whatever between alien and native-born, when it has to confer the blessings attendant upon a state of peace, it should discriminate against the native-born citizens when it has to apportion the burdens attendant upon a state of war? By what right, through what mysterious privilege, is the alien indulged in the immunity of looking on impassably, while his country, as well as ours, is soaked in its very blood, while its native children are butchered all over the land, fighting his battles, as well as ours? If the Government has an undeniable right to call out every American to the defence of the institutions of his country, does that right not hold equally good in regard to the alien, enjoying here equal share of the benefits afforded by all her numerous and noble institutions? Should it be replied that many aliens are not citizens, having never declared their intention of becoming so, I shall answer that in their not doing so they have neglected the performance of a civic duty. Citizenship is not a quality to be asserted or disowned in subservience to the convenience of transient expediency. It is inherent to the fact of protection claimed of and obtained from a Government, when that Government has adered to assimilate the alien to all the rights and privileges of the native-born citizen, and that offer has been accepted. He who has once claimed the benefit conferred upon citizenship, viz., the protection of his personal property, and has had such protection granted to him, is thereby morally, and of necessity, bound to the same duties as the native-born citizen. By coming over to this country, to enjoy equally with the latter all the immunities and privileges of our institutions, the alien incurs also, equally with our native-born citizen, all the responsibilities and dangers that may be consequent upon the forcible maintenance of our institutions. Those responsibilities, those dangers he cannot, in the days of the country's peril, completely desert and shift over upon the shoulders of the native-born population.

Attending to a duty but too long neglected, Congress should, as an act of impartial justice to all, put an end at once to any discrimination for or against certain classes of citizens according to their nativity, and decide that, having enjoyed all alike, the same privileges in the past, they shall in the future perform the same duties. This decision should find its adequate expression in a law declaring that all inhabitants of the United States of foreign birth, and who have made the United States their home for the last five years, are in every respect entitled and bound to the same rights, privileges and duties as its native-born citizens. AN ADOPTED CITIZEN.

The Pope.

From the London Saturday Review, May 28.

Every day the telegraph brings some intelligence about the Pope's health. Sometimes he is a little worse, sometimes he is a little better. One day very unfavorable symptoms have set in; he has lost his mind, his legs are giving way, he is wholly unfit for business. The next day he is nearly well again; he has received the French Ambassador, he has given his assent to a new loan, he has pressed thousands of people from a balcony. The telegraph sends all these conflicting messages about hither, we may be sure, because Europe takes a great interest in his health, or because, in plainer language, a great many people think it to their interest that he should die, and a great many people think it to their interest that he should live. It is expected that, when the Pope dies, some great change will take place. No one says clearly what the change is to be, or why it should come; but still a change is expected, and even the possibility of change is enough at the present day to keep Europe on the quiver. And yet many reasons might be urged for the opinion that this event, whenever it may take place, will not greatly alter the situation of affairs. It is absurd to suppose that a Pope will be chosen who will blindly obey the Emperor of the French, who will go out of Rome when he is told, and will be delighted to enter on immediate arrangements for the abandonment of the temporal power. The Pope himself who would be at such a mind does not exist, and if he did, he would be sure to be vetoed by Spain or Austria. The Conclave is entirely under the direction of persons whose fidelity to the present system is unquestionable, whose whole traditions, feelings, interests and convictions lead them to determine that no compromise with the enemy shall be even thought of, and who will cling to the temporal power to the last. Prudence may dictate the choice of a moderate, or a silky, or even of an idly pertinacious Pope who will not do out of his way to offend the great men of the earth, and who, if he errs at all, will be content to err in a mild kind of semi-clerical dog-Latin. But his mind will be as firm as a rock, and his mind will be set on clearing to the inheritance of his predecessors. Nor can it be said that there is any conspicuous change in the position of the Powers which are most concerned with the affairs of Rome. It is true that the Italian Ministry has been able to announce to the Chamber that the negotiations with France for the termination or modification of the temporal power, which broke down two years ago, have been resumed. But that these negotiations will result in anything, no Italian Minister would venture to predict. It suits the Emperor to stay in Rome, and, so long as it suits him, he is not likely to be turned from his purpose by the diplomatic efforts of a country that is almost entirely under subjection to him. And if it suits him to keep his troops at Rome now, there appears to be no reason why this should not equally suit him, although the present Pope would do as Pius IX. has done, and if any rumors set afloat drawing the French troops from Rome were made, would simply announce his intention of leaving Rome altogether. What the Emperor reasonably dreads is the spectacle of a wandering, exiled Pope, bearing his lacrative anathydom meekly, stirring up the hearts of the faithful, and managing to implicate the eldest son of the Church in the disgrace and crime of its humiliation. If the Pope cannot do without the Emperor, the Emperor cannot do without the Pope; and as the Papal Court is perfectly aware of this, it can take the same advantage of the necessities of the Emperor, whether one man is Pope or another. But Spain, too, which is bound to uphold the Roman Catholicism, the extermination or unhold the Pope, seems as strong as ever, and the Spanish Ministry has just announced that its views as to the temporal power remain unaltered. It is true that Spain could not hope to do the temporal power for a day if France chose to decree its termination; but Spain, if faithful to the last, might have the not-to-be-distinction of receiving the Pope in his exile, and this is an honor which France would decidedly grudge her.

It is scarcely probable, however, that those who look for the Pope's death hope the beginning of a great change are entirely wrong. They may be wrong as to the time and manner of the change; but they may be right in supposing that, in a dim and mysterious way, things are working against the Papacy. The spirit of Papacy is, as all its utmost supporters acknowledge, opposed to the spirit of the modern world. It discourages science, it discourages all social enterprise, it discourages great political effort. But the modern world loves all these things, and is loth to be turned from loving them. Even those nations like Spain are beginning to wish to grow, and, in these days, with the desire for wealth comes the desire for that freedom of speech and inquiry which wealth seems to foster. It is not a very profound desire, for wealthy people soon find their intellectual and spiritual aspirations chilled. But it is a desire which, at least, declines to be put off with absolute nothing, and the Papal Courtiers not like anything thoroughly except a total blank. It wishes to find all men submissive, stationary and obedient. The Roman nobles—who lead the lives of big babies, who adore sugar-plums, who know what robes priests ought to wear on each festival, and who leave their estates in the Campagna to desolation and malaria—are the men after its own heart. Sometimes it has a temporary success. There is a period of depression and reaction. Spain, for example, has long displayed a waywardness, a feblenessa, and a want of purpose that have been all that could be wished. In Belgium, intense mercantile and agricultural industry has long been associated with the most childlike devotion to Rome. But even in Spain and Belgium things do not go forever right. Although Belgium is ardently Catholic, yet the Liberals have for some years guided and governed the country, and the chief aspiration of the Liberals is to promote the trade of the country, as much as possible, and keep the priests from interfering in it. Of late, the party of progress is just beginning to take heart again, and an enormous gathering of Liberals from all the great towns has recently been held for the purpose of letting the present Ministry and the present Chamber know that their grasp of power is not to be undisputed much longer. Probably the Progressista party has no distinct intention of separating Spain from the Pope, or of changing the relations of the country to Rome. But the only ground on which this party can appeal successfully to the electoral bodies is that it represents with greater fidelity than its opponents the leading principles of modern society, that it is more determined to promote underyakings of public utility, more anxious that the thought of the large towns should find adequate expression, and that the enlightenment of the country will teach something useful for this world, and that laymen shall not give way to priests. It is difficult to suppose that, if persons animated by such ideas came into power, they would like to dissociate themselves from the lay world of France and Italy. They would look on the relaxation of the temporal power as a political rather than as a religious question; and if political considerations are to be supreme, the door is opened to bargaining and bargaining must, in the long run, tend to the advantage of Italy.

And if modern thought is destined to undermine the temporal power, there is so far a reason for anticipating a change of some sort, should an opportunity offer, that the Emperor to a great extent represents the modern thought of the Continent, and is what he is because he represents it. He might very possibly feel that he would be losing prestige if he allowed the death of the Pope to pass by without making some changes. He will probably do little more than stop some measures which will shock or stop the brigandage of which Rome is the centre. It is generally understood to be a proper compliment to the high personal character of the Pope, and a tribute to his piety, sufferings, and gentle temper, and old age, that, as long as he lives, the hordes of ruffians shall be unmolested who sneak out of his territories to rob and ravish and murder. But when he is gone, and has a heavenly crown instead of a poor earthly mark of reverence like this, it will be scarcely necessary to be so lavish in respect to his successor, whose age will probably be less, and whose virtues and amiable qualities will be unknown at first. Nor need the Emperor fear lest, if he took some steps in this matter, the new Pope should disconcert all his plans by going into voluntary exile. A Pope who, as soon as he entered Rome, ran away, because he was not allowed to perpetrate vagrant cut-throats, would be too ridiculous even for Spanish devotees. The Emperor might easily decline both to leave Rome and to be responsible for the crimes of which the temporal power is the fountain. He would be supported by public opinion in France and in far the greater part of Europe, if he were that open, audacious and organized brigandage should cease in the Papal States with the life of Pius IX. It is true that, by rooting out brigandage, he would cut away from the Italians one of their chief arguments for the destruction of the temporal power, but, on the other hand, we would inevitably secularize the administration of affairs in all the districts south of Rome, and possibly also in the extent in Rome itself. The French and Italian troops would act in unison, even although they were rigidly kept on different sides of the border line. Years might pass away, and the Government of Rome might still be in the hands of the Papal Court; but if the administration of affairs were once conducted on the principles of common sense in any one portion of the Papal territory, the influence of so great a change must inevitably spread by degrees. Although, therefore, it may be very absurd to suppose that, if Pius IX. dies, a minion of the Emperor will be chosen, or that the French troops will immediately pack up their sauepans and go, or that VICTOR EMMANUEL will at once order a Te Deum to be sung in St. Peter's to honor his arrival in the capital of Italy, it may be true that the Emperor will so far look himself strang, and will so far anxious to justify his own reputation and to stand well with the party of European progress, that he will partially secularize the administration, and refuse to tolerate any longer enormities which ecclesiastics can forgive, and even admire, because they are committed on behalf of a cause that is dear to the clerical world. This would not be a very great change for the death of the Pope to bring about, but it is a change which would do a large amount of immediate good, and might lead to changes greater and more splendid than itself.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Turf Record.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE.

There was a large attendance of the trotting fraternity on Friday to witness the match for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between the mare *Baby Belle*, who received fourfelt from *Empress* about a fortnight since, and the gelding *Fort Royal*, but it turned out a thoroughly one-sided affair. The betting opened at 4 to 1 on the *Baby*, 10 to 1 being freely offered on her after the first heat, without finding takers.

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Friday, June 10.—Match $2,000, mile heats, 2 in 5 in harness.

H. Woodruff names b. m. *Baby Belle* 1 1 1

D. Pifer named b. g. *Fort Royal* 2 2 2

Time—First heat, 2:35; second heat, 2:35; third heat, 2:36¾.

All three heats won with the greatest ease, without the mare being put to her best, the gelding never having the opportunity of coming near her.

AMERICAN COURSE, L. I., Saturday, June 11.—Purse $100, mile heats, 3 in 5.

Great Western 1 1 1

Time—First heat, 2:32½; second heat, 2:44½; third heat, 2:46.

The following were also entered, viz.: *Joe Cracker*, *Lady Gwendoline* and *Dolly Dutton*.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1002, 1003, 1907, 1909, 1912, 1918, 1922, 1926, 1931, 1935, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959. *Part II.*—1166, 1176, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1678, 1048, 1068, 1608, 1609, 1664, 1666, 1668, 1700, 1702, 1706, 1708, 1710. *Part III.*—Nos. 1496, 900, 1140, 422, 1081, 1137, 1060, 682, 1497, 1367, 1522, 1550, 636, 1925, 1199, 1369, 1873, 1885, 681, 1340.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 165, 204, 218, 219, 226, 229, 240, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2095, 2099, 2463, 2465, 4229, 1411, 1413, 3143, 3423½, 2249, 3819, 2297, 4093, 4297, 4091. *Part II.*—Nos. 3008, 3348, 2464, 2630, 2288, 3042, 3120, 3758, 2344, 3250, 1076, 3010, 1976, 2453, 3484, 3349, 3460, 2306, 3604, 3704.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 381, 380, 386, 190, 566, 309, 319, 599, 598, 600, 601, 602, 593, 590, 597. *Part II.*—Nos. 189, 314, 311, 289, 570, 414, 192, 86, 88, 400, 250, 368, 310, 430.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 98, of which 13 were men, 22 women, 32 boys and 31 girls. The principal diseases were, consumption 11; inflammation of the lungs 7; convulsions and measles, 7 each; congestion of the lungs 5; scarlet fever 2; remittent fever 2; abscess 3; croup 2; congestion of the brain 3; scirrhus 2; small-pox 1; miasmus 3; bronchitis 3; cholera infantum 3, &c. Under one year of age, 22. Natives of the United States, 73; Ireland 18; England 3, Germany 2, British America 1, unknown 1.

HOODLEY BY BOYS.—Three boys named JOHN MEADOWS, JOHN HOLLAND, and WILLIAM WILKS were arrested by the Fifteenth Precinct police on Saturday, on the charge of robbing three boys named HARRY DECOURSEY, FERDINAND ROCKWELL, and HARRY F. BURGES, who were engaged at fishing in Poplar Pond, of Fifth-avenue. The accused, as alleged, took from them their knives, pocket handkerchiefs, and whatever money they had. They were fully identified and committed for a hearing.

ROBBERIES.—The room of Mr. ELIZABETH McQUADE, No. 21 Hudson-avenue, was feloniously entered on Saturday night, and robbed of dresses amounting to $75 in value. THOMAS FITZGERALD broke into the apartment of JOHN MAHER, No. 77 York-street, on Sunday morning by breaking a panel out of the door. He was detected by Mrs. MAHER, and arrested by Officer McManus of the Forty-second Precinct. The accused was committed for a hearing.

CARELESS DRIVING.—PATRICK HINCH was arrested by the Forty-fifth Precinct police on Saturday, for carelessly running into a light wagon, containing Mr. and Mrs. BRESNAN, with a truck, whereby both were seriously injured. Mrs. BRESNAN had one leg so badly crushed as to render amputation necessary. Mr. BRESNAN is keeper of the Jewish Cemetery at Cypress Hills.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was picked up at Bay Ridge on Saturday. The dress consisted of a plain sack coat, light vest, knit undershirt, cassimere pants, woolen stockings and calskin boots. An inquest was held by Coroner Bennett and a verdict of found drowned was rendered.

ACCIDENT.—PATRICK KENNY, residing at No. 211 Water-street, and employed in the cracker bakery No. 192 Water-street, had his left arm badly crushed on Saturday by being caught in the machinery.

ACCIDENT FROM FIREARMS.—MARY BOYLE, residing corner of Bedford and Dean streets, was accidentally shot in the head by some boys, on Saturday evening. They were engaged in firing off a small cannon. The wound is not serious.

Williamsburgh.

FIRE IN AN EXTENSIVE HOOP SKIRT FACTORY.—Shortly after 11 o'clock on Saturday night a fire was discovered in a large two-story brick building, corner of Union-avenue and Tenth-street, Eastern District, owned by ARCHIBALD ANDREW, and occupied by T. A. CURRIE, extensively engaged in the manufacture of hoop skirts. The alarm was given and the firemen were soon on the spot, but the flames were not extinguished until the inside was pretty thoroughly burned out. Mr. CURRIE had about $12,000 in machinery and stock in the building, and his loss will probably reach $6,000. He was insured for $5,000 in the Montauk and Excelsior Insurance Companies. The building was damaged about $1,500, upon which Mr. ANDREW had an insurance of $1,000 in the Fulton Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is not known.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 11, 1864.

$3,000 U. S. 6s '81 c.	112¾	200 N. Y. Central	122¾
1,000 U. S. 6s '81 c.	106⅞	100 do	122⅞
4,000 do	106⅞	200 do	122⅞
2,000 U. S. 10s '71 c.	97⅞	100 Erie Railway	112⅞
8,000 Ill. War Loan	99	100 do	112⅞
10,000 Ind. State 6s	90	100 do	112⅞
5,000 Mo. State 6s	90⅞	50 Erie Pref.	110
9,000 Mo. 6s Bonds at ⅝		100 do	110⅞
Bank Stocks.		100 do	110⅞
10,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	23¾	200 do	110⅞
20,000 do	23	1000 do	110⅞
10,000 do	23¼	100 Hud. Riv. R.	140⅞
4,000 Miss. & No. L. C.	40	100 do	140⅞
2,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	101	200 do	140⅞
5,000 Alt. & W. 1st M.	90	200 do	140⅞
Ohio Div.	90¾	100 do	140⅞
11,000 B. N. Y. & M. 1st	110	50 Mich. Cen. R.	144⅞
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	111¼	100 do	144⅞
1,000 C. & M. W. 1st M.	103	14 do	143⅞
2,000 Chi. & Mil. S. P.	120	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	87⅞
6,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st	121	400 do	87⅞
2,000 Ft. W. & C. 2d	114	600 do	87⅞
1,000 Ft. W. & C. 2d	114	100 do	87⅞
1,000 Clt. & Pitts. 4th	89¾	100 Ill. Cen. Scrip	120
4,000 do	89	120 do	120⅞
5,000 Marietta 1st M.	80	200 do	120⅞
10,000 do	80	600 Clev. & Pitts. R.	118⅞
50 Fourth Nation'l R.	90¾	100 do	118
18 Nat'l Bank of Com.	113	Ohio & M. W. R.	24⅞
10 Hanover Bank	300	100 do	24
200 Canton Co.	42	100 do	24
50 Nat. Ex. Bank	84¼	100 do	24⅞
100 Gas. Cons.	40⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	31
100 do	40	200 do	30⅞
100 Coal. Coal Pref.	70⅞	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	147⅞
100 do	70⅞	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	115
100 do	70⅞	1000 do	115⅞
100 do	70⅞	1000 do	115⅞
100 do	70⅞	100 do	115⅞
200 Quick. M. Co.	15	100 do	115⅞
100 Central Min. Ex.	5	100 do	115⅞
100 Vermont V. Co.	64¼	200 Chi. R. I. & P. R.	108⅞
200 Marietta M. Co.	45⅞	200 Ft. W. & C.	90¾
100 do	45⅞	100 do	90
100 do	45⅞	100 do	90
200 do	45⅞	200 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	118⅞
200 Cumbe Iron	15⅞	200 do	118⅞
200 Alt. & T. H. R.	40⅞	200 do	118⅞
200 Chi. & Alt. Pref.	71	200 do	118⅞
		100 do	118⅞
		100 do	118⅞
		100

[illegible] or less influence on the confidence, rather than the rates, of the Money market, and the ultimate effect will no doubt depend mainly upon the preparations made in advance for meeting the rapid installments on the Loan.

The deposits in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday, on account of the Temporary Loan, were to the amount of $6,276,270, of which the large sum of $4,900,000 was from the banks on Clearing House certificates. Thus, the new deposits in the Sub-Treasury have amounted to $22,800,168 since the announcement, made late on Friday of last week, of the advance in the rate of interest to six ⅌ cent. These deposits are made available at once for the Loan of 1861 at the option of the depositors.

The Stock Exchange through the week underwent frequent but comparatively moderate changes on the Railway speculation, opinions differing widely as to the course of the Money market after the regulations are made upon it for the new Loan of 1861. The Government Stocks have fluctuated about 1 ⅌ cent., closing on the 5-20s about the same as Saturday week, and firm on the 1861 Stock.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 6 ⅌ cents., 5-20 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Preferred Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galena and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The market for Money is 6@7 ⅌ cent, the week closing on a steady moderate movement. The Banks are large depositors with the Treasury Office on 6 ⅌ cent. interest, and the probability is that the Certificates of these deposits will be employed in settling balances at the Clearing-House, pursuant to the majority—though not unanimous—decision at Friday's meeting.

The price of Gold fell 2½ per cent. Saturday, and Exchange on London (for currency) was even relatively lower at the close of the day. At 3 o'clock Gold was quoted at 195¼@196 per cent. The shipments of the day are $1,165,836, making for the whole week $1,536,600. In the Evening Exchange the price of Gold fell to 193.

The Government Stocks, at the Stock Exchange Board, showed increased firmness, while the Railway speculation was quite unsettled, and generally weaker than on Friday.

At 3 o'clock the following prices were quoted on the general Market, closing steady. There was a further large rise in Pacific Mail:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
U. S. 6s, 1861	112	112¼	Mich. Central	145	144¾
U. S. 5-20's reg.	106¾	106¾	Mich. Southern	97	98¾
N. Y. Central	122¾	122¾	Illinois Cen.	140¾	140¾
Erie	113¾	113¾	Pittsburgh	134	134¾
Hud. R. Preferred	115¾	116	Fort Wayne	115	115¾
Reading	144¾	145¼	Rock Island	115¾	115¾
Pacific Mail	269	270	Reading	142¾	140¾
Canton	48	48¾	Quicksilver	75¾	75¾
Tenn. Cen., new	67¾	67¾	Cum'land Coal	70¾	70¾
Cumberland	34¾	35¾	Mariposa	48¾	48¾
Northwest	24	25¾	N. West Pref.	61¾	61
Ohio & M. Certs	53¾	53			

There is more bidding for the City Bank Stocks. The bids on Saturday were as follows:

New-York	117	Bank of the Rep.	106
Mercants'	111	Bank of N. America	111
Mechanics'	113	Hanover	109
City	150	Irving	105
Phenix	110	Metropolitan	117
Tradesmen's	112	Citizens'	110
National	101¾	Peoples'	110
Seventh Ward	100	Corn Exchange	108
State of New-York	110	Continental	104
Gallatin	111	St. Nicholas	103
Broadway	156	Marine	125
Ocean	95	Commonwealth	106
Metropolitan	130	Park	120
American Exchange	113	Manuf. & Merchants	165

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	112	Al. & T. H. 2d, Income	60
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	111	Chi. & R. I. & P. 6s	111
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '84	105	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	120	Chi. & N. W. 1st	102
Erie 1st, '97	120	Chi. & N. W. 2d	100
Erie 2d, '85	111	Del., L. & W. 7s	116
Erie, P. D. & S. 1st, '71	100¾	Del. L. & W. 2d	111
Hud. R. 1st, '90	115	Del. & Hud. 7s	117
Hudson R. 2d, S. F.	132	Del. & Hud. 2d	105
Hudson R. Bonds	109	Chi. & R. I. 6s	111
Harlem 1st, '99 & '78	113	Chic. & Tol. S. F.	120
Harlem 2d	108	New J. C. 1st	115
Mich. C. '69 & '78	120	N. J. C. 2d	115
Mich. C. new 1st, '82	121	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	120¾
Chi. R. & Quincy 7s	120	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d	114
Alb. & R. N. Ind. S.F.	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	97
Ill. Cen. 8s	121	Clev. & Pitts. 5s	99
Alb. & Hud.	110	Mis. & Mo. L. G.	64
Al. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	84¾		

The following is the statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Total receipts, $7,580,763 62, including for Customs $128,000; payments, $3,296,210 26; balance, $36,597,196 58; 10-40s, $6,150.

During the Third Quarter of the present Fiscal Year—embracing the months of January, February and March—the increase of the Public Debt was $191,922,104, or at the rate of $2,110,000 per day for the 91 days, as follows:

	Issued.	Paid Off.
In Fractional Currency	$8,667,368	$1,612,287
Notes, Act of Feb. 25, 1862	4,766,300	15,220,810
Five-twenty bonds	76,400,000	—
Certificates of Indebtedness	85,040,000	28,618,000
Temporary loans	28,000,100	28,000,000
Six ⅌ cent. 3d series	1,000,000	—
Two-year 5 ⅌ cent. notes	28,000,000	—
Two-year 5 ⅌ cent. notes	27,400,000	—
Other notes and bonds	—	1,151,746
Total	$239,233,768	$48,197,778
Net increase of Public Debt		$191,035,104

We learn that Messrs. GALLAHER will this evening remove their Evening Exchange Board to the new Club House, (for Brokers, Bankers and Merchants,) recently opened by Mr. EITNER, at No. 164 Fifth-avenue.

The earnings of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad for the month of

May, 1864	$88,648
May, 1863	77,166
Increase	$11,482
From Jan. 1 to May 31, 1864	$391,487
Same time, 1863	284,046
Increase	$107,441

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 2 AND 4 PINE-ST.

New-York, 8th June, 1864.

An offer will be made by this Bank for a portion of the United States six per cent Bonds of 1881, bids for which will be opened at the Treasury Department on the 15th inst.

Correspondents of the Bank, and others desiring an interest in this Loan, are invited to communicate with us upon the subject. If by letter, parties can fix the rate, or if they prefer, can go in under the offer to be made by this Bank, which will not be fixed until the day previous to the opening of the bids. It will be necessary to have all applications through this Institution in our possession by 12 o'clock the 14th inst.

MORRIS KEUCHUM, PRESIDENT.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, June 4, 1864.

On the 15th inst., at noon, the Secretary of the Treasury will open bids for Seventy-five Millions of Six-Per-Cent. Bonds of 1881—Coupon or Registered, the money to be paid by the successful bidders one third on the 25th, one-third on the 27th, and the balance on the 1st inst.

The First National Bank of this City will entertain bids for the orders of their parties, who will be required to pay the amount of their bids by the rate offered by the Bank; to prepay ten per cent. on giving in their order, and to furnish the balance on the dates named by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Bank will charge a commission of one-eighth of one per cent., and will deliver the Bonds here as soon as they are received from Washington. The Bonds will bear interest from the 1st July, and the interest from the date of the payment to the 1st of July will be adjusted according to the premium on gold, on the 1st of July.

Deposits can be made in this Bank by parties bidding for themselves the same as at the Sub-Treasury. In this case the deposit will be for two per cent. of the amount bid for.

Unsuccessful bidders will have their money returned when they are notified that their bids are rejected.

Eight-drafts, Greenbacks, Five Per Cent. Legal Tender Notes at their face, and National Bank-Notes will be received, and orders must be handed in not later than Tuesday, the 14th inst.

S. C. THOMPSON, President. JAMES CURTISS, Cashier.

NEW LOAN OF 1861.

Tenth National Bank, No. 268 Broadway. Fiscal Agent of the United States. Parties desiring to bid for the new issue of bonds of 1861, may have the same forwarded without charge, by depositing the five per cent. required by the Government on amount desired which will be returned if unsuccessful. Bids must be handed in by the 14th inst. D. L. ROSS, President. J. H. Stout, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 30, 1864.

This Bank has now on hand, for immediate delivery, an ample supply of U. S. 10-40 Bonds, with Coupons from March 1. Payment may be made in any funds current in this City. SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK. JUNE 10, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury this Bank will receive, up to June 14, bids for the new 6 per cent. Loan. No charge will be made. 10-40 Bonds on hand for sale, and ½ ⅌ per cent. allowed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, June 11, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 77 bbls. Ashes, 15,049 bbls. Flour, 344 bbls. and 378 bags Corn Meal, 156,229 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Malt, 76,304 bushels Oats, 1,708 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,437 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls. at $11 25@$11 50 for Pots, and 219 bbls for Pearls ⅌ bbl.

COFFEE—Continues in limited demand, at our quotations: Java, 40c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 41c.@42c.; Rio at 41c.@42½c.; St. Domingo at 36c.@37c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is less active, owing partly to the extraordinarily high prices claimed by holders; Middling, $1 26@$1 28 ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,320 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and prices have favored buyers to-day. Sales since our last amount to 16,400 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State and Western at $7 50@$7 75; poor to choice Extra State at $7 60@$8 25, chiefly at $7 80@$8 05; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 05@$8 45 ⅌ bbl. Superfine State and Western $7 50@$7 75. Extra State $7 80@$8 05. Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c., $7 80@$8 50. Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands, $8 20@$8 45. Extra Ohio trade and family brands $8 50@$9 50. Extra Genesee $8 20@$9 50. Poor to choice Extra Missouri $8 25@$11 00.

Southern Flour is in fair demand at steady prices; sales since our last 1,400 bbls., at $8 05@$8 75 for poor to good, and $8 80@$11 for fancy to choice extra brands. ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is less active and rather heavy; sales 650 bbls. Extra, at $7 05@$7 40 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $6 25@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $4 40@$7 50 for Jersey; and $7 65@$7 00 for Brandywine. ⅌ bbl.; total sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, and prime lots, especially of Spring, have been quite firm, while common qualities have been very dull. The inquiry has been mainly for shipment. Sales have been made since our last of 146,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 20@$1 22, chiefly at $1 00; Red Western at $1 24@$1 30; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 22@$1 32; Milwaukee Club at $1 24@$1 31; Chicago Spring at $1 17@$1 30 ⅌ bushel. Corn is quiet, and prices tend downward. Sales since our last, 82,000 bushels, $1 15 (nominally) for New Mixed Western; $1 15@$1 16 for Yellow do., and $1 14@$1 16 for White do., ⅌ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted. Small lots of prime to choice Northern have been reported sold as high as $1 75 ⅌ bushel. Oats are in limited request at easier prices. We quote Canada at 80c.@90c.; Western at 90c.@91c., afloat; State at 90c.@91c., afloat, ⅌ bushel. Barley continues quite nominal. Barley Malt is in demand at $1 60 ⅌ bushel. Sales to-day, 1,500 bushels. Canadian Peas are sought after by shippers. A boat load was reported sold to arrive at $1 15 ⅌ bushel.

HIDES—Have been more sought after and quoted somewhat firmer this week. The week's receipts comprised 76,650; sales, 42,950, the latter including according to Messrs. Wasson & Winchester, 11,000 Buenos Ayres, 31,662½ lbs., 31c.@31½c., cash, usual selection; 5,000 Montevideo, 21@22½c. lb., cash, usual selection; 5,000 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 22½c., cash, usual selection; 600 California, 23 lbs., 30½c., cash, usual selection; 4,000 Orinoco, 22 lbs., 31c., 6 mos., usual selection; 250 Matamoras, 23 lbs., on private terms; 5,000 Arpinwall, 19@21 lbs., 30c.@37c., cash, usual selection; 4,000 Wet Salted California, 50 lbs., on private terms; 800 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 60 lbs., on private terms; 2,400 Western Slaughter, 60@65 lbs., 12c.@12½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 Country Slaughter, 70 lbs., 12½c.@13c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,500 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 13½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 812,600 Dry Hides, 7,300 Wet Salted do., and 550 bales East India Hides. The stock includes 230,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 85,000 Rio Grande, 32,000 California, do., 20,000 Orinoco, 9,000 Payta, Cabello, &c., 1,700 Maracaibo, 3,000 Arpinwall and San Juan, 2,500 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 4,100 Tampico and Matamoras, 3,300 Savanilla, &c., 1,000 Rio Hacha, 12,000 Maracaibo and Para, 11,500 Bahia and Pernambuco, 1,000 West Indies, &c., 1,500 East Indies, &c., 2,500 African Kipe, 3,000 Wet Salted California, 2,500 do. Buenos Ayres, 500 do. Rio Grande, 550 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line (Messrs. E. D. Metz & Co. notice, thus: "For Hemlock Sole the market has been active throughout the week, especially during the latter part, and sales to a fair extent have been made at firm and slightly improved prices. The demand is good for all descriptions and from most sections, a good representation of buyers being personally in the market. Prices during the week have advanced about 3c. on all descriptions, and close firm at the advanced quotations with an upward tendency. The receipts from the tanneries are to a fair extent, but are fully equalled by the sales, leaving the stock on hand very light and poorly assorted. For Oak Tanned the demand is rather more active, and rates are firm. Upper in the Rough continues dull of sale, but holders are firm." We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Middle, 50c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Heavy, 48c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped Good, 55c.@60c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped Good, 57c.@60c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 35½c.@37c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 34½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 36c.@38½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 36c.@38½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 35½c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 36c.@38c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 47c.@51c., cash, ⅌ lb.

HAY—North River is in moderate request at $1 10@$1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand and steady at 15c.@30c. for common to very choice, ⅌ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 42@43 10 ⅌ gallon. Tar, $3@$3 25 ⅌ bbl. Rosin, $3@$16 ⅌ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been quiet to-day at our quotations: Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 20; Crude Sperm, $1 90; Bleached Winter Whale, $1 20@$1 30; Bleached Sperm $1 25@$2; Linseed, $1 05@$1 07; No. 1 Lard, $1 15@$1 20; Crude Petroleum, 40c.@40c.; Refined Petroleum, 72c.@73c., free, and 46½c.@60½c., in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, speculators having been buying freely, and prices have advanced. Sales since our last 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $31@$31 50 for New Mess; $24 for July delivery, buyers' option; $21@$21 75 for Old Mess, and $22 for June delivery. $29@$29 50 for Prime Mess, $21 50 for Thin Mess, and $25@$26 for Prime. ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at 14½c.@15½c. for Hams, and 11½c.@12c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales 70 pkgs. Bacon is in request at 12½c.@13c., according to quality, ⅌ lb.; sales 190 pkgs. Lard advancing; sales since our last 2,300 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 15c.@16c., the latter an extreme, ⅌ lb. Beef has been in lively demand and buoyant; sales 2,400 bbls., at $20@$23 for Extra Mess beef, and $29 for an June delivery, buyer's option; $16 50@$18 75 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl., and $Prime Mess $30@$31 ⅌ tcs.; sales 75 tcs. Beef Hams, $27@$28 ⅌ bbl. Butter is quiet, at 25c.@30c. for poor to prime, and 35c.@40c. for very choice State; 35c.@38c. for choice Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 10c.@15c., according to quality ⅌ lb.

SKINS—Deer have been more freely purchased at our quotations: Honduras, 25½c.@30c.; San Juan, [illegible]c.; Rolivar, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 30c.@32½c.; Vera Cruz, 30c.@32½c.; Chagres, 30c.@32½c.; Porto C. and Barcelona, 30c.@32½c.; Para, 40c. cash, ⅌ lb. Goat skins have been purchased after the manufacturers, but they manifest great reluctance to pay the rates demanded by holders, who positive firm in their views, and sales are extremely hard to effect. We note sales of 120 bales Maracaibo, 10 bales Cape, and 40 Para, all on private terms. We quote: Tampico, (lb.) Vera Cruz, 12½c.@70c.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@70c.; Para, 35c.@75c.; Cuyaquil, 32½c.@60c.; Cape, 30c.@32½c.; B. Madral, 40c. cash; Cheviots, 20c. cash.

SUGARS—Are in demand at full rates. Sales since our last 650 hhds. including Porto Rico at 19½c.@19½c.; Cuba equal to 17c.@19c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 19c.@21c. ⅌ lb.

WALLOWS—Sales since our last 50,000 lbs. at 15c.@14½c. and 16,000 lbs. Grease, at 12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls. in lots at $1 31@$1 31½ for State and $1 32@$1 33½ for Western, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet and rates much depressed to-day, with 633 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 28,000 bushels Wheat, at 8¼d.@8½d.; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 20s., and half a cargo (500 tonds) Oak Timber at 27s.; also, by steamer, 50 bales Cotton at 9d. For London—7,000 bushels Wheat at 8¼d.; 50 tons Oil Cake on private terms. For Bremen—1,450 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d.@5s. 6d.; 24 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. For Hamburg—2,250 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

	Date of Sailing.	From.	To.
Australasian	June 15	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	June 18	New-York	Liverpool
Edinburgh	June 18	New-York	Liverpool
Brooklyn	June 18	New-York	Southampton
China	June 22	New-York	Liverpool
Sidon	June 22	New-York	Liverpool
City of Washing'n	June 25	New-York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 25	New-York	Southampton
Scotia	June 25	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	July 2	New-York	Southampton
Washington	July 6	New-York	Havre
Africa	July 9	Boston	Liverpool
Bavaria	July 9	New-York	Southampton
America	July 16	New-York	Southampton
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton
New-York	July 23	New-York	Southampton
Bermuda	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton
	Four weeks.		
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New-York
Olympus	May 31	Liverpool	New-York
City of Manch'r	June 1	Liverpool	New-York
Belgian	June 3	Liverpool	Quebec
Scotia	June 4	Liverpool	New-York
Pennsylvania	June 7	Liverpool	New-York
Hansa	June 8	Southampton	New-York
City of Manch'r	June 8	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	June 11	Liverpool	Boston
Bermuda	June 14	Southampton	New-York
Persia	June 21	Liverpool	New-York
America	June 22	Southampton	New-York
Asia	June 25	Liverpool	New-York
Germania	June 25	Southampton	New-York
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New-York

For New-Orleans.

Geo. Washington	June 18	New-York	New-Orleans

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Erie Railway	8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Hud. R. Railroad	2:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3:30 P. M.
North Mail, close at	3:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mail, way, at	2:00 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted), closing at 6:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NINETY-FIVE THOUSAND SOLD OF THE LAMPLIGHTER.

HAUNTED HEARTS.

The new book by the same author, is called by able critics

VASTLY SUPERIOR

IN LITERARY MERIT,

IN PLOT, AND

IN GENERAL INTEREST.

It is predicted that the sales of

HAUNTED HEARTS

will go far beyond the former famous story,

"THE LAMPLIGHTER."

A Boston critic thus speaks of it:

"HAUNTED HEARTS, the new novel, is spoken highly of, and pleasantly, by competent critics. Like Lamplighter, by the same author, The Springfield Republican, one of the best journals in the country, says that 'Haunted Hearts' is a straightforward, vigorous story, with a few marked characters clearly and speakably drawn. It has in the same two columns of extracts.

Ready to the principal booksellers and by prominent news agents.

J. E. TILTON & Co., Boston, Publishers.

U. S. G.

THE TANNER BOY.

And how he became LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, being a boy's life of Maj.-Gen. GRANT. By Major PRENTISS.

Although designed mainly for the boys of America, it is also eminently adapted to popular circulation. The boyhood of Gen. GRANT is depicted at length, showing how much the characteristics of the boy are developed in the man, and a complete record of his military career is given down to the very gates of Richmond. With Illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo., fancy cloth, gilt back. Price $1 25.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We shall publish THE TANNER BOY on SATURDAY, June 18.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers, Boston, and OAKLEY & MASON, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES

paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, and WASTE PAPER, of every description.

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The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

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TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 130 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 2½ cents per pound; mixed, 1 cent; books and newspapers, 1 cents per pound; old brass, 22 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 12 cents per pound; lead, 5 cents per pound, at No. 15 New Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—Mr. J. Beckmann, Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

MEETINGS.

NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N.

All old members of this regiment are earnestly requested to meet at City Guard Armory THIS EVENING, to perfect arrangements for the banquet to be given in honor of the return of the regiment.

W. S. TOLAND, Chairman.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF MECHANIC Lodge No. 21 F. and A. M., are hereby notified to meet in said Lodge Room, corner of 4th and Greene sts., at 12 o'clock M., TO-DAY (Monday), for the purpose of attending the funeral of Brother J. R. Green, formerly a member of the lodge. The fraternity are respectfully invited to attend. By order of CHARLES T. BERCK, W. M. JOHN MARTIN, Sec.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GREY FELLOWS BALL ASSOCIATION will be held in the Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., on the same day an election will be held for the Board of Managers for the ensuing year; also, for two Inspectors of the next Annual Election. Polls will open at 4 o'clock P. M. JOHN S. DAVIES, Secretary.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PASTRY COOK AND confectioner, to go a short distance in the country; to a competent person the place will be a permanent one. Address H., Box No. 126 Times Office, stating wages expected and references.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, COMPETENT and able to manage servants thoroughly; best references required; none others need apply; wages $25 per week. Address Rev. A. D. WHITE, Elgenhill School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, A CAREFUL AND temperate man, who thoroughly understands his business. None other need apply. Address B., Box No. 131 Times Office.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS SEAMSTRESS AND nurse; must understand dress-making and plain sewing; good wages and good well recommended. Apply at No. 231 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN. NONE NEED APPLY unless experienced and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 1,176, Lower Post-office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER. A YOUNG MAN, who understands double entry and is correct. Address Box No. 4,878 Post-office.

WANTED—AT NEWPORT, A GOOD COOK; one that will go out for the day; 50 cents dinner and make good others. Address Box No. 1,176, Lower Post-office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT OFFICE BOY, who lives with his parents, for a leather store; salary small. PALMER & SMITH, No. 41 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, TO work in a garden and take care of horses, cows, &c. Address Box No. 1,176, Lower Post-office.

WANTED—A STRONG, WELL EDUCATED BOY, to be trained in the dry goods association business; salary for the present. Address No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

TO WOOLEN SPINNERS.—WANTED, TWO or three good spinners, to work on new looms; good wages and constant work. Apply immediately to JAMES TAYLOR & SON, No. 19 Union-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—LADIES DESIROUS of securing thoroughly efficient first-class help for City and country situations, will apply at MANNING'S School Agency, No. 14 Court-st., Hamilton Building, Brooklyn, where they can immediately secure competent Protestant and other servants, for all the various domestic capacities, who have served in our first Brooklyn families.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, with first-class City reference, in City or country, one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their work thoroughly, are neat and tidy, and obliging to their employers. Call at No. 363 West 26th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as chambermaid and laundresses; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, box plaiting, and is a thorough chambermaid; the best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 26 West 16th-st., 1st floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or plain sewer, by a most experienced and trustworthy girl; has lived in first-class families, to whom she refers, and is willing to accept a most valuable servant. Apply at CHRISTOVREKN'S No. 6 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RESPECTable American woman and her daughter to take care of a house for the Summer; the daughter requires no wages; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her employers, No. 4 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing, or chamberwork and plain sewing; no objections to go in the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 145 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FRENCH BRANCHess or nurse, by a young girl who is a good seamstress; has no objection to take care of children. Apply at the French Servants' Institute, No. 8 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address at the Protestant Office, No. 125 4th-av., near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored woman as first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, pastry, soup, lard, cream, pies, &c., in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMmended young woman, with undoubted references from her last employer, as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress; no objection to take care of children and sew. Call at No. 278 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one as cook, and would assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the work of a small family; good City references. Call at No. 156 5th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, SITUations; one as cook and to assist in washing; the other as waitress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing. Apply until Tuesday noon at their present employer's, No. 38 West 32d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WELL RECommended colored servants, sister, separate or together; the sister (Williamsburgh) would do chamberwork and help in washing, or as nurse and plain sewer, or for general work. Call at No. 278 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's washing, or to do a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and finishing; gives good City reference as to capability and character. Call for Mrs. CRAWFORD at No. 227 East 40th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman to travel with a family in Europe in any capacity; can give reliable reference. Address M. LEONARD, No. 19 East 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL WHO SPEAKS good English and has good reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; understands her work thoroughly. Call at No. 102 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 468 6th-av., between 29th and 30th-sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS A situation in the City or country to sew and nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given; wages $8. Call at No. 102 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent City references, a situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent cook; makes pastry. Wages $8. Call No. 103 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO DO GENERAL housework, by a girl, with City reference, that is a good plain washer; wages 20 per month. Apply at No. 163 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of references. Call at No. 203 7th-av., between 22d and 24th-sts.

WANTED—BY A WELSH WIDOW WOMAN with one child, a situation to take care of a house for the Summer; is capable of taking entire charge of a house. Call at No. 9 Jones-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN WOman; with best references, as cook and assist in laundrywork; is a good cook and baker. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as laundress, and to assist in chamberwork; has good City reference. Call at No. 343 West 31st-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT FIRST-class cook, with the best of references, a situation. She understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 267 4th-av., between 28th and 29th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or plain sewer. Can be seen at No. 206 West 17th-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, (FORMERLY OF the Church House,) No. 267 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., families, Summer houses and farmers supplied with cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, small girls, general housework, and girls lately landed; also, with coachmen, waiters and farm hands.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDING-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. FORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 16 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN, A GRADUate of the Edinburgh Veterinary College in 1860, who was brought up in one of the largest counting establishments in Scotland, and who has had the management and professional care of the horses belonging to some of the largest counting establishments in Great Britain, and for the last two years presiding in the office, wants a situation to superintend an establishment of horses in New-York City; most respectable reference as to qualifications and abilities will be given. Letters addressed to E. W. F., Springsteel's stable, corner Hamilton and Rose-sts., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, (German,) who has a thorough practical knowledge of gardening in all its branches; the care of green and hot-houses, graperies, vegetables and fruit-culture; he can produce satisfactory references as to his trustiness and capabilities. Call, for two days, at HAFF'S BROTH

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Cut. Blind.

WINTER GARDEN—Tuxedo Marriage—Fra Diavolo.

OLYMPIC THEATER—Aladdin; or, The Wonderful Lamp.

BROADWAY THEATER—Our American Cousin—At Home.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rip Van Winkle, A Love Story.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Major Pauline Oberman, Great American Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving War Pictures, Insane Department, &c., at all hours; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Warbler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

IRVING HALL—Stereoptikon.

MISS HOLMAN'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC—On the Broadway—Bohemian Girl.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news this morning from the army East and West, without being of a startling character, is interesting. A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated on Saturday afternoon, reports considerable cavalry skirmishing—the rebels making the attack on Gen. Wilson's lines near the Jenny House. Sheridan's army is reported to be between Bottom's Bridge and the James River. In the vicinity of Bottom's and Bottom's Bridges the rebels are busily at work throwing up fortifications. Contrary to an understanding agreed upon, picket-firing is steadily kept up by the rebels, and the casualties are numerous.

It was reported in Washington yesterday that Fort Darling had been captured, and that James River was open for our gunboats to within three miles of Richmond.

On the 10th inst. Gen. Kautz carried the enemy's works at Petersburgh and entered the town, but not being supported by Gen. Gillmore, was obliged to withdraw. He brought away with him forty prisoners and one piece of artillery.

By an arrival from the White House, we learn that nothing was being landed at that place but refreshments and forage for the immediate use of the army. The railroad to the army, upon which some seven hundred men had been engaged, was torn up and the tracks and rails brought back to the White House. About seven hundred rebel prisoners had been received, under guard of a colored regiment; they will be forwarded to Washington as soon as possible. Partial lists of killed and wounded officers have also been received.

There are dispatches of great interest and importance from Gen. Hunter's command to the 8th and 9th inst. Gen. Hunter, in his official report, says he met the enemy at Piedmont, on Sunday, the 5th inst., killed their commander, (Jones,) and totally routed them, after ten hours' fighting. Gen. Hunter says he has taken 1,500 prisoners, 3,000 stand of arms, three pieces of artillery and a vast quantity of stores, *and has effected a junction with Gens. Crooks and Averill.* On Thursday our infantry was engaged in burning ties and destroying rails along the railway, east and west. All the Government buildings and railway property have been destroyed at Staunton.

There are dispatches from Gen. Sherman up to Sunday morning. He dates from Big Shandy, and says that his lines are within four or five hundred yards of the enemy, but up to the date of his dispatch no fighting had taken place.

A telegram from Gen. Burbridge, dated Lexington, Kentucky, June 10, states that the rebels had left there for Georgetown, and were supposed to have gone east. Gen. Burbridge had started in pursuit. Frankfort is reported to be under martial law, and the citizens armed to defend it. The stockades three miles from Frankfort have been occupied by a force of three thousand rebels. The Union troops made an attack upon them, but were repulsed by superior numbers. A later dispatch from Louisville states that the Governor had ordered out the entire militia force of Jefferson County, and that business was suspended. A flag of truce was received by Gov. Bramlette, demanding the surrender of Frankfort. The demand being declined, fighting was resumed.

From Vicksburgh, Gen. Carr reports that an attempt had been made to cross the Atchafalaya, but was not successful. Gen. Burbridge had fought the rebel forces under Morgan, at Mount Sterling, Ky., and defeated him. Morgan retreated to Lexington, but being pursued by Burbridge, immediately left for Versailles. Burbridge is again in pursuit of him.

The steamer *Liberty No. 2* brings news from Cairo to the 11th inst., and further accounts of the battle near Columbia, Ark. The rebels are said to have had 1,500 men and eight artillery engaged. About nine o'clock on the morning of the 6th, the advance of the Union force under Gen. Smith met two regiments of the enemy on the banks of the Bayou. After a short engagement, the rebels fell back to a second position on the Bayou, leaving an open field between the lines. A brisk artillery fire was then commenced by both parties. In a few minutes, however, our forces desisted from using their guns and advanced upon the enemy, forcing them to retreat. Our loss was about twenty killed and seventy wounded; the rebel loss is about the same. The rebels are said to have been commanded by Gen. Marmaduke.

GENERAL NEWS.

A grand concert, for the benefit of the New-York City Sunday School Society, will be given to-morrow evening, at 7:45 o'clock, in the Academy of Music, by the Associated Choirs of the M. E. Church.

The remains of Col. Mosher, of the Sixty-sixth New-York, were yesterday conveyed, under escort of the Twelfth New-York, to Greenwood Cemetery, where they were buried with military honors.

Rev. Seila Mason will speak this evening, at Beaver Institute, on the popular follies of the land toward America. The meeting will open at 8 o'clock. There will be no charge for admission.

Bishop Potter, who was requested by the founders of the American Episcopal Church in Paris, to designate the clergyman to preach the dedication sermon of that church, in July next, has selected for that service the Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-street; and yesterday the reverend gentleman, who leaves by the next steamer for Europe, preached a most effective and eloquent farewell discourse to the members of his church and congregation. During his absence, the pulpit which he has so ably and acceptably occupied, will be filled by eminent clergymen, who have cordially volunteered their services. The vestry and members of his church have presented him with a very handsome testimonial of their confidence and esteem.

The price of Gold fell on Saturday 5 ⅌ cent. Money ruled at 6@7 ⅌ cent. Stocks left off dull and lower than on Friday.

Breadstuffs were less active on Saturday; Flour and Oats were rather cheaper; prime Wheat was firm; Corn unsettled. An improved inquiry prevailed for Provisions, especially Pork, which was much dearer. Cotton was again decidedly higher and excited. Whisky, quiet and depressed. Groceries were in moderate demand. Freights, dull, with 635 vessels of all classes in port.

Dilemma of the Democrats.

Our Democratic brethren seem to be a good deal bewildered. They don't know whom it is best to nominate for the Presidency, and they are not quite sure it is best to nominate anybody just now. They are afraid to select a candidate as the representative of their principles, partly because they have no principles to speak of, and partly because they can't agree in regard to the few they have. So they have about come to the conclusion that they will be under the necessity of nominating a military candidate. But here also various difficulties confront them. Their favorite hitherto has been McClellan, rather on the score of what he might have done if things had gone differently than by reason of anything which he actually accomplished. But as time passes, public attention is turned rather to the men who do things than to those who might, could, would or should have done them; and there is some danger, that if nominated now, Gen. McClellan might be forgotten before election day,—or his reputation utterly eclipsed by the exploits of some of his successors. So, on the whole, the Democrats are rather inclined to postpone their convention, and to wait for the very latest intelligence from the seat of war.

We are not sure but they are wise. There is a good deal of risk in their making too early a nomination. As they expect to carry the election, if they carry it at all, by a dashing charge on the strength of somebody's military renown, it is important that they should get the very freshest hero and give him no time to be superseded in public fame by another. Thus far their choice is restricted. McClellan and Fremont seem to be the only military candidates for their suffrage, and they are running rather on the strength of what they have suffered, than of what they have done. Gen. John Cochrane expects a nomination at Chicago whether Fremont gets it or not. John thinks he has suffered enough in the field to qualify him for running on either ticket, or on both; and if scars on reputation are to be taken into the account, he is quite right. The Democracy apparently shrink a little from taking a ticket exclusively from the noble Army of Martyrs. The style of canvassing which such a ticket would render necessary is not quite to their taste. They prefer something a little more cheerful. They prefer hurrahs to howls, and could make a much livelier campaign by cheering over a General who has victories to glory in, than whining with one who lacks promotion.

So they are disposed to wait awhile and see if an available hero won't turn up from some unexpected quarter. They have hopes of Grant, and are quite ready to take him provided he will take Richmond. It is about the first reward they have ever offered to induce one to serve the country,—but Grant doesn't need it. He will take Richmond in due time we have not the slightest doubt. So far as that goes, if we were in want of a candidate we should be quite willing to take him on trust. But the Democrats evidently mean to make a sure thing of it;—they will nominate no man on the strength of what he is expected to do. We commend their prudence. We hope they will postpone their convention until Richmond is taken, the rebellion quelled, and the Union restored. Then perhaps they can unite their forces. The Peace Democrats, who think the war an infamous crime and demand that it be stopped, and the War Democrats who think it equally criminal and infamous, but demand that it be prosecuted with vigor, may possibly then unite upon some man who agrees with both. We trust they'll try.

Filling Up the Ranks—One-Year Men.

As we are again about to have some change in the Conscription Law, and there is talk of drafting men for one year only, it would be well to consider the propriety of adopting some rule that would insure to the United States a year's service of trained men, and not of raw recruits. If the draft is made for the purpose of filling up the ranks of regiments now in the field, and the conscripts are at once sent forward to the army, they will, of course, learn their work more rapidly than in camp at home; but under the best of circumstances this is a wasteful process. The battle-field is not the place to learn drill on; it is not the place to take undrilled men to. The presence of large bodies of raw recruits in a regiment is always a source of danger and embarrassment, let them be ever so brave naturally. In fact, the bravery of novices is apt to render them only an easier prey to a wary and seasoned enemy. And yet if the time during which they are to learn to maneuvre and handle their arms is to be taken out of twelve months, it will seriously curtail their term of actual service, and leave most regiments in a state of chronic disorganization.

It is worthy of consideration, therefore, whether it would not be well to make the year's term of service commence from the time when the recruit should be pronounced *fit to join the army by an inspector. This* would furnish a strong stimulus to acquiring a knowledge of drill and military habits, and furnish the Government with the equivalent of at least one-third more men than if it has to include the training period in the term. If it takes three months to convert a conscript into a soldier—and this is, perhaps, not too high an estimate, and these have to be counted in the term of service—the Government only gets two-thirds of a man, or, to put it in a more manageable shape, only gets two men where it should have three. The adoption of this rule, too, would furnish a strong inducement to persons already possessing some knowledge of military duties, or to old soldiers, to serve in person; and it would secure increased diligence and attention on the part of new recruits.

To the objection that it might also give worthless men a chance of *feigning stupidity and spending their whole year in camp in learning* the goose step, there is the obvious answer that some discretion in the matter would have to be lodged somewhere; that deliberate shamming of incompetency is easily detected by an experienced eye, and that it would be easy to fix a term after which men who appeared unable to get out of the awkward squad would be coverted into camp drudges, hewers of wood, drawers of water, and performers of all sorts of odious and unsavory tasks. The enlistment of men for so short a term as one year is, under the best of circumstances, condemned by the military experience of all other nations, and, if we resort to it, we should seek to deprive it of at least some of its drawbacks.

The New Strategy.

One fact strikes the public mind as in great contrast to nearly all former experience of the Army of the Potomac, and that is, the cessation of those remarkable "surprises," or those attacks in "overwhelming numbers," which used continually to afflict us. Under McClellan there was first the turning back of the retreating enemy, and of his falling upon our front corps near Williamsburgh, before the other portion of the line could be got forward in support—a battle which, with any decent generalship, ought to have been a decided victory for us with comparatively little loss. Then followed the surprise of Fair Oaks, where a corps thrown out in the air is overwhelmed, and our army, cut in two by a river, is attacked in detail; then the bold raid of Stuart, and finally the flank attack by Jackson, and the greater part of Lee's army on one wing of ours—the other wing remaining comparatively idle. And still further on, the bold rear assault by Jackson on Pope's army, and the cutting up of portions of our forces again in detail. Then came the rebel escape from Antietam, which was equal almost to a defeat of our army; still later the surprise of the Eleventh Corps, badly placed in an exposed position at Chancellorsville, and Hooker's retreat. And yet again, the escape of Lee from Gettysburgh.

We have now had for forty days nearly incessant fighting by our forces under Lieut.-Gen. Grant, and yet we do not hear of one "surprise," or of any one instance where a corps placed in an exposed position has been overwhelmed by numbers, or of "unexpected" rear attacks or flank attacks, or of any successful raid on our communications or our supplies, or of any manœuvre of the enemy which has occasioned us much damage. And yet the enemy have tried over and over again their old dashing and vigorous movements; and that in a country which, above all, would favor and disguise them.

They have moved their different corps in the night, and have fallen "like a thunderbolt" *now on this wing and now on that;* they have attacked in the night and in the fog, at dusk and early in the morning; they have retreated in the front, and have sent troops, by a wide detour, to assault our communications; they have returned, over and over again, with the most determined valor, to attack important or weak positions in our line; and yet through all this our forces are never "surprised" or "overwhelmed." We lose not a baggage-wagon or cannon, and but few prisoners, and those only in the ardor of the assault. Our great losses in killed and wounded are mostly from our being compelled to assault fortified positions. If this be not an indication of generalship, we do not know what evidence of it can be given.

The change is manifestly due to a great leading mind at the head of the army. There is an intellect there capable of grasping and managing the movements of immense masses of men; calculating mathematically on their rate of marching, and so separating and then uniting them many miles ahead; bringing corps to support corps; knowing as if by intuition where the enemy will be most likely to attack; seeing the different divisions and corps as so many pieces on the chess-board, and arranging so that any chance assault only reveals the strength of his position.

It should be remembered, also, that Gen. Grant by no means confines himself to the old policy of defence. He attacks incessantly; when assaulted on one wing he advances with the other. His tactics would be thought to expose him to surprise far more than those hitherto adopted in this army. But the result is that our old situation is reversed, and it is we who surprise the enemy instead of being surprised by him, and it is we who make the raids, and cut the communications, instead of suffering from these adventurous enterprises.

It is the consciousness of this intellectual guidance at the head of the army, which can indeed throw masses of men with tremendous energy upon a given point, but which never exposes life foolishly or without purpose, that inspires the common soldiers of the army to such heroic fighting and to such absolute obedience to their leader. They know that when they are called upon to make a dangerous assault, there is always a sufficient object; that they will be properly supported, and they will either be victorious or be withdrawn because the end is impossible to be attained. They see that mind rules this tremendous power of the army, and they have confidence in the ability and the intellect of their General.

This power of generalship, which has evidently been more and more developed through Grant's whole career, is one great source of confidence that this difficult campaign will be brought to a victorious conclusion. If Gen. Grant finds the lines of the Chickahominy too strong for assault, as is intimated by our correspondent, he will undoubtedly attack Richmond by some other line, and thus draw Lee from his intrenchments. His campaign against Vicksburgh showed how fertile in resources was his mind, and we must not be surprised if various means of attacking Lee, with varying success, are attempted, before the final and successful one. All the conditions of success are ours. A just cause, a most brave and enduring army, and a General of high military skill and great tenacity of purpose,—with these in view, we can afford to wait calmly for the future.

The Slavery-Exterminating Amendment.

Among the most gratifying developments of the Baltimore Convention was the unanimity exhibited in favor of a Constitutional amendment making a universal and perpetual end of Slavery. There was a time when such a proposition could not have been pressed without a great risk of making serious, if not fatal, discord in the Union party. We ourselves deprecated its premature agitation. Always recognizing that the unity of the Union party is the prime necessity, we have always been disposed to keep in the back ground all questions of minor concern calculated to breed strife. The progress of events was far more potent to settle them than any controversy could be. Experience has long since demonstrated that public opinion is shaped mainly by the inaudible and invisible teachings of the war, rather than by any appeals, however urgent, or by any arguments, however forcible.

So far as regards this subject of Slavery, it has been plain enough from the outset that the public mind was detaching itself from its old moorings, and yielding more and more to the Anti-slavery current. This, in fact, was a moral necessity. The rebellion sprang so directly from Slavery, and was so closely connected with Slavery in all of its objects and policies, that it was not possible to make war against the rebellion with a whole heart, and yet remain well affected toward Slavery. Border State influences, in the early stage of the war, did most to check the rising Anti-slavery spirit. All loyal men felt the importance of avoiding anything tending to impel these States to identify themselves with the "Confederacy." As these States became more settled in their position, the Anti-slavery influences of the war became more free to operate; and as the war went on, they continually gained power. They first secured popular sanction to the mere negative policy of not returning fugitive slaves who escaped to our lines; then to the positive confiscation, as "contraband," of all slaves of rebel masters; then to the issue of an executive proclamation declaring free all slaves in the rebel States, whether belonging to rebel or loyal masters; then to an offer of compensation to the loyal border States as an inducement to emancipation; then to the plan of making negro soldiers, which contributed immensely to break up Slavery in the Border States; and finally they have now had their full consummation in this unanimous adoption by the Union party of the radical measure of making a complete and final extirpation of Slavery, through the *whole length and breadth of the land, by a* constitutional amendment. Thus the demonstrations against Slavery have all the while been growing stronger and stronger, and the unity of the Union party has at the same time remained unbroken. It is not the invocation of the President, nor debate in Congress, nor agitation by the press or by platform speakers, that has wrought these results, but the logic of the war itself, silent yet irresistible.

This amendment, now regularly adopted as one of the cardinal ends of the Union party, is the logical converse of the peace policy formed by the North before the war. As a last inducement to the leaders of the secession movement to abandon their wicked intent, Congress almost unanimously passed its resolution to submit to the people a constitutional amendment in these words:

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of said State."

Nobody doubts that this amendment would have been ratified by every Northern State but for this rebellion. The conspirators did not choose to accept the offer to disable the free States forever from injuring Slavery. It is therefore peculiarly just that the power we offered to resign, if they would relinquish their rebellion, should be exercised in its fullest force against them as defiant rebels—that the Federal Constitution, which it was proposed should be, through all time, an *impenetrable shield to Slavery,* should be converted into a weapon to smite it from the face of the land forever.

The proposition to submit this amendment to the different States has been adopted by the Senate, but has yet to be acted upon by the House. No time should be lost in bringing the measure to a vote in that body. It has been doubted whether it can receive there the requisite two-thirds. Perhaps it will not, if the opponents of the Administration choose to vote in a body against it. This we do not believe they will dare to do. But if they see fit to commit such folly, it can only injure themselves. The amendment will be none the less sure to prevail in the end; while opposition to it by the Copperheads would only make them the more obnoxious to the great majority of the people than ever. Two-thirds of the next Congress are to be elected this Fall. There are already fences enough with the enemies of the Administration to insure their general defeat. But the addition of this, if the Copperheads so please, will do very good service in helping to make their overthrow all the more signal. By all means the matter should be pushed to a test vote in the House. President Lincoln has already signified his hearty concurrence in the measure. Every loyal Legislature will unhesitatingly vote to consummate it. There is good reason to believe that the necessary three-fourths of the entire number of the States can be secured within the next twelve months. The Union party having formally committed itself to the movement at Baltimore are now bound to carry it through with the least possible delay. It will derive an honor from thus exterminating Slavery, second only to its immortal glory of saving the Union.

Grant's Army.—It is some ten days now since Grant's army had a serious collision with the rebels; and though in the interval there has been more or less of brisk fighting almost every day, there has been no gain apparent from it. The public are, of course, perfectly well assured that Grant is by no means idle. There have been rumors enough that he was steadily carrying on some work which would soon be productive, and we are satisfied that its character and aim will now very soon be seen by the whole country.

Celestial Neutrality.

The action of the Government of China in ordering that the *Alabama* and all other vessels which would prey upon American commerce, shall be excluded from all Chinese ports, is a matter of no small importance to us. Those Eastern seas are so far away that if these pirates were allowed to have as much assistance there as they have received in English ports, our vessels there would be almost at their mercy. Our readers will recollect the accounts which came from that quarter when the *Alabama* made her flying trip thither some months since, how all our vessels were immediately shut up as closely and with as much trepidation as chickens, when a hawk is in the air. But these rovers have never been able to keep the sea long without going into some port to refit, and this closing of the ports of China against them will make them chary of their visits to that part of the world.

The Celestials have set a good example in this proceeding of theirs to some of the "outside barbarians." Probably this is not due to any greater enlightenment of their apon the duties of one nation toward another, but rather to the circumstances in which they are placed, which give them a quickened sense of those duties. They have had a rebellion of their own upon their hands for some time now, and they could not but think how it would be if a vessel claimed to belong to the Taepings, though really built by American shipwrights, and paid for with American money, and manned with American seamen, should be turned loose to depredate upon their unarmed merchantmen. It is a great deal easier for two parties to do to each other as they would be done by, if they are both in the same situation. If the circumstances had been similar on this side of the globe, the same results would doubtless have followed. If Ireland had rebelled against England at the same time that our slaveholders rebelled, does any one believe that England would have been in such an indecent haste to recognize the latter as *belligerents? If there had been any danger* of a vessel built in our ports sweeping the seas, with the green flag flying above her, can any one doubt that the perceptions of the Custom-house officials at Liverpool would have been very much sharpened, and that the ladies who went with the *Alabama* on that trial trip of hers would have come back in her or have had to run the gauntlet of a frigate or two? Does any one doubt now that, if Louis Napoleon had not this Mexican elephant on his hands, if he did not feel that the escape of the vessels which the rebels are trying to procure from French shipbuilders might be followed by the putting to sea from some American port of a Mexican Alabama, the difficulties in the way of Mons. Bravay and his coadjutors would be immeasurably lessened?

John Chinaman saw the true bearings of the case at once, because his interest taught him. John Bull and Louis Crapaud did not see it so quick, because present interest weighed upon their eyelids, instead of tending to keep them open. But even they are learning, and we do not despair yet of seeing the day when Capt. Semmes may come into an English port without receiving an ovation, and the *Florida* may even be forbidden to enter Nassau.

Life and Journalism in Texas.—We have received a bundle of papers from Houston and Galveston, Texas—the Galveston *News*, weekly and tri-weekly, and the Houston daily *Telegraph*. The *News* comes down as late as *May 6, but there is no news in it.* One of its day's issues is printed on a sort of dingy white paper; another on paper the color of red clay; and a third in a kind of blue clay color. In regard to size and shape they are no more particular than as regards color. One number of the *News* is about 18 inches long by 12 wide, another about a foot long by 10 inches wide. None of them is more than a single leaf, or two pages. In one of the red-leaf issues, they put a blank space in the middle of the six columns, and thus provide for folding it as a quarto; but this makes it a foot and a half long and only half a foot wide, like an old-fashioned ledger.

All the issues are entirely occupied with war news, military orders, lists of killed and wounded, etc. The war news is in the usual style of Southern bombast and absurd exaggeration. The tone of it all, however, is like the printing of it—steadily dismal. There is a proclamation from Jeff. Davis to the "Men of Texas," and he tells them that the "conscription will be enforced inexorably and immediately." There is a letter addressed by a father to his son, under the caption of "How to get on in the army," which may, for all we know, be intended as sarcasm. After maundering through an illegible column of very small type, and informing his son that some "scented soap" has been sent him, the "affectionate father" says:

"And now, my dear son, do you apprehend the moral of this little history? It is that no man can successfully resist the powers that be. In civil life, the ruling power is public opinion—in the army, the will of the officer in command."

There is in one of the *Telegraph* issues a letter from Lubbock, late Governor of Texas, in which he denies that he ever "pledged himself to drink all the blood that would be shed in this war," or that he said he "could whip single-handed twenty Yankees." As Lubbock is known to be a great liar, we cannot accept his denial of these well-accredited statements. There is a paragraph announcing that letters will be carried from Texas to Tennessee at the rate of two dollars a piece. There is a news item setting forth that "gold is tumbling down by the run east of the river"—that whereas lately it was 32 for 1, it is now 17 to 20 for 1. Only once in these papers do we observe any attempt at being funny, and it takes the form of poetry. We quote it as a sample of the sanitary condition of the Confederate muse in Texas. The subject of the "poem" is Gen. Sibley, who, as our readers know, lately made a march from Little Rock in the direction of Texas.

"Gen. Frederick Steele comes stealing along,
Stealing our hogs and stealing our corn,
Stealing our sheep and stealing our cows,
And stealing the steel from off our plows.
Steal on, Gen. Steele, we long you may feel,
The blighting effects of very cold steel."

Altogether, if we may judge by their newspapers, the rebels of Texas are rapidly carrying the State into a condition of semi-barbarism.

Old Abe's Church.—A gentleman in conversation remarked to President Lincoln on Friday that nothing could defeat him but Grant's *capture of Richmond,* to be followed by his nomination at Chicago and acceptance. "Well," said the President, "I feel very much like the man who said he didn't want to die particularly, but if he had got to die, that was precisely the disease he would like to die of."

Louisiana.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE REBEL GOVERNOR.

Executive Office,
Shreveport, La., April 2, 1864.

To the Citizens of Louisiana:

I have already made such disposition of the militia of the parishes adjacent to Red River as the times demanded. I now call upon the Freeman, call on all men in the State who are able to bear arms, without regard to age, vocation, or condition, to come and aid in the defence of their homes and firesides.

The enemy is advancing. He comes to burn, to rob and to destroy. If he succeeds, your homes will be desolated, your negroes driven off into the swamps, your wives and daughters basely insulted. Shall this be permitted? In God's name, no! We will meet him and drive him back.

Let every man who wishes to engage in this patriotic service come to me. Let those who are not in their places in the Confederate army, where the law has placed them and whither patriotism points them, do their duty and come without one moment's delay.

Come, then, as did the patriotic Greeks who defied the hosts of the Persian monarch. Come as did the heroes who left their ploughs standing in the field and gathered to the defence of Rome. Come as did the men of Bunce at Bannockburn. Come as did the soldiers of Lazarlo King who met and conquered the Philistines. Come, oh! come, as freemen born—as freemen who intend to live—as freemen who are resolved to die!

The news from the East is most cheering. We have gained four victories within the last thirty days. The President of the Confederacy has assured you that our armies never were in a better condition. He has never deceived you about the actual condition of the country. These recent events attest his truth and candor.

Citizens of Louisiana! my heart warms to you all. I love every swamp and pine-clad hill in your now beleaguered State. Respond to this call. Our armies are marching—our troops are massing. Rally in defence of your wives and children, your homes and sacred altars, and all I will ask of you is to follow when I shall lead.

Ladies of Louisiana! I appeal to you, by all you hold sacred on Heaven, or dear on earth, to urge every man who can fire a gun to respond to this call. The enemy must be met. We will conquer him, and you shall be free.

HENRY W. ALLEN,
Governor of Louisiana and Commander-in-Chief.

The Last Canadian Outrage.—Mr. S. G. Levey, merchant of this city, who was arrested by the Federal authorities, on the arrival of the *Kate* at Boston, on Thursday week, without cause assigned; who was deprived of his papers and imprisoned in a cell, has sent the following telegram to a friend in Montreal, dated on Saturday:

New-York, June 4, 1864.

Just released. No charge against me. All well. Will write. S. G. LEVEY.

This arrest and release can only be described as a monstrous outrage. It is a case which takes us back the days of King John in England, before the Barons wrung from that monarch the Great Charter; which brings back the days of Russia in Poland, or Austria in Venetia; but which three or four short years ago we never could have thought could have come to pass among a people speaking the English language, and inheriting the traditions of British freedom.

Mr. Levey was imprisoned from Thursday, May 26, to Saturday, June 4, which is ten days, there being no charge against him, or even the shadow of one. He is a British subject and a British merchant, happening to touch the port of Boston in a British passenger steamship. We are assured on the authority of his friends who know him well, that his opinions are not in favor of secession; but he is, on the contrary, a Northern sympathizer, and, if reflection on the injuries of a Federal jail has not altered his views. The constitution of the whole is that he is the victim of a rank and obnoxious spy system, which has grown up on the grave of liberty, and which must have branches or ramifications in British soil.—*Montreal Gazette, June 6.*

The Accident on the Sixth-avenue Railroad—Death of the Victim.—John Tobin, who was so badly injured on Saturday evening by being run over by a car of the Sixth-avenue railroad, as reported in the Times of yesterday, died soon after being conveyed to the Hospital. Coroner Rainey held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased had been in the employ of the Company for the last 12 years.

The Bergenbier Calamity.—Coroner Rainey held an inquest yesterday at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Sixty-fourth-street, on the body of Miss Julia O'Sullivan, who was drowned by jumping overboard from the steamboat *Berkshire*, at the time she was burned on the North River. Deceased was a passenger on the boat, and had been on an excursion of search for the body of her brother, who was drowned a day or two before by falling overboard from the steamer *Hendrick Hudson*. She was 20 years of age and a native of Ireland.

Attempt at Self-Destruction.—Margaret J. Dewey was found, late on Saturday night, at the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-first-street, suffering from the effects of a dose of poison administered by herself for the purpose of self-destruction. She was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital by Officer Hill, of the Eighteenth Precinct.

Shot in Mercer-street.—Late on Saturday night a young man named John Munroe became involved in a quarrel with a stranger at No. 83½ Mercer-street, and during the trouble Munroe was shot in the thigh by a pistol. In the hands of the unknown man. The latter immediately made his escape and has not been arrested. Munroe, who resides at No. [illegible] Third-avenue, was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

The First New-Jersey Regiment.—The First New-Jersey Regiment, which returned home a few days since, will be mustered out of service to-day at Trenton. The members of Company I, residing in Hoboken, will receive a public reception some day this week.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE bring their Winter engagement to an end this week. It has been and continues to be an extremely profitable one. A single fact will illustrate this more forcibly than any mere statement. During a period of seven weeks the "visit" has only been changed twice. The great attractions were the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" and "Fra Diavolo." The latter is still in the first flush of its popularity. It is to be withdrawn after the present week, simply on account of Mr. Florence, who is troubled with a throat complaint that compels him to seek absolute rest. "Fra Diavolo" will be preceded by the farce of "Thrice Married."

"Captain Bland" will be repeated to-night at Wallack's. It is an excellently-written piece, although somewhat disappointing in its action. Mr. Harry Watkins and Miss Mary Gannon are sure to procure advantage to Mr. Moss' benefit, that would, was it great success. The pieces played ("Rosalind" and "A Pretty Piece of Business,") will be repeated on Friday.

There are no alterations at Niblo's or the Olympic. At the first named house, "Her Diamonds" is the second, "Aladdin." The Broadway Theatre prepares under the new regime. Mr. CHANFRAU still repeats the numerous performances of Lord Dundreary and Brother Sam, in "Our American Cousin at Home." At Barnum's Museum, the Irish drama of "Neck Cousins" and the farce of "Bombast the Swan" are announced for this afternoon and evening.

The Medicine Men had a grand pow-wow at Irving Hall during the past week, and the representations of Professor Christopherson had to unexpectedly be suspended, until Friday evening, when a great gathering was in attendance to witness the new series of views. Another change will take place in the programme to-night. There is not a better or more instructive entertainment in the country.

Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT gave his entertainment before Mrs. Lincoln and the President on Tuesday last.

Mr. ROBERT HELLER announces his second programme of magic for to-night at the Salle Diabolique. Only one or two items of the first programme are repeated. The remaining tricks are new.

The HOLMAN opera troupe (children) announce an adaptation of BALFE's "Bohemian Girl," and a burlesque called the "Old Folks," to-night at Hope Chapel.

Miss Major GUERNAN, the "Union scout and spy," has received the masses at BARNUM'S Museum during the past week—whenever the masses have chosen to be received. She is a charming and intelligent lady, with an earnest and persuasive manner of conversing, and an easy bearing before the audience. The matter of her discourse is not so great as its manner; she speaks repeatedly of the sacred service of the United States, and it remains apparent whilst she is speaking, but every one feels specially interested in the chosen duties that so pretty a woman may have had to perform, and a good many may seek further particulars. Miss GUERNAN looks best in the dress that becomes her sex; in the fabricated accoutrements of the regulation uniform she is bizarre and incommodious. Admirers may prefer her thus; *de gustibus* in other costumes. We state these facts for the benefit of those who think that patriotism is served by making a show of a patriot, and we may add for the enlightenment of the same match class, that Miss GUERNAN "comes on" every afternoon and evening, after the Albinos and Giants, and just before the Magic Fountain.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 12.

THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE.

There is but little doubt that the commutation clause will be stricken out by both Houses of Congress, in accordance with the recommendation of the President and the Secretary of War. The most earnest opponents of the measure are beginning to report their eyes to its necessity.

NEW-YORK RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Reuben C. Fenton, Esq., has been appointed President of the New-York Relief Association here.

THE NINTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

The Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, whose term of service has expired, passed through here this evening, en route for Boston.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 12.

COUPON BONDS.

Coupon bonds of 1861 for one thousand and five hundred dollars will be ready the 25th inst.; for one hundred and fifty dollars on the 30th. Registered bonds of the large denominations are expected to be ready on the 1st prox.

OFFICERS RETIRED.

Col. DUESAS and Lieut.-Cols. MASSEIN and REYNOLDS have been retired after forty-five years service. This leaves Major BUTLER the senior officer of the corps on the active list.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan last week amounted to nearly $2,000,000.

THE NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

The Ninth Massachusetts returned here to-day on their way home, their term of service having expired.

NEW-YORK SOLDIERS' RELIEF.

An association for the relief of New-York soldiers has been organized, with Representative FENTON as its President. It is to act in conjunction with the State agency.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE IN THE HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Rev. Dr. BOMBERGER preached to-day in the Hall of Representatives. His sermon was in no sense political, but altogether theological, to the evident disappointment of many who had been attracted thither. The President and several members of the Cabinet were among the dense auditory.

The Obsequies of Col. Orlando G. Morris.

The remains of Col. MORRIS, which arrived in this City from Bergen Point, on Saturday evening, were conveyed, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the Governor's Room in the City Hall, where they had been lying in state, to Greenwood Cemetery. The escort consisted of a detachment of Regulars and the Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., Col. WARD. The following gentlemen were pall bearers: Col. S. L. Crafford, Seventy-first New-York; Col. S. W. Mason, Sixth New-York; Col. J. Matthee, Eleventh New-York; Col. Louis Burger, Fifth New-York; Col. F. M. Vinton, Eighth New-York; Col. F. H. Mather, Second Illinois Artillery; Capt. Orville D. Jewett, and Messrs. R. Hoghmans, L. White, W. A. Hallenbeck, J. S. Morrison, and W. R. Hynson. Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. Charles Pantos, and Rev. T. Dwight, Chaplain of the Sixty-sixth New-York, conducted the funeral services. The body of the gallant officer was interred with appropriate honors in Greenwood Cemetery.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. A. H. Ellis, Troy; Hon. J. B. Bullock, Me.; A. Aiken, and F. W. Vincent, U. S. N., and F. R. Gurney, Detroit, are at the Astor House. Gen. F. C. Merrill, Florida; Gen. A. A. Hooker, St. Jago de Cuba; Gen. D. H. Rucker, 4th U. S. Infantry; Gen. McDowell, Col. and J. T. Cantwell and party, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. S. Seward and lady, Memphis; Col. H. O. Kent, H. A. White and C. Clover, Washington; G. T. Knipping, Mexico; W. D. Miller, New-Orleans, and C. Clarke, Lockport, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. C. J. Bayley and family, Nassau, N. P.; R. Williams, Toronto; Rev. W. T. Johnson, Baltimore, and A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., are at the Everett House.

The Thinker.—Tuition would do itself in keep always at home a box of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple but most marvelously efficacious specific for affections of the throat, affording immediate relief in cases of weight, asthma, bronchitis, &c. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.—Boston Traveller.

[illegible] Medicine.—Dr. [illegible] PREPARED ONLY BY [illegible] WELLING, [illegible] BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR. PRICE [illegible] A BOX. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A Card.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 22 Bond-st.

There are now assembled at the ROOMS OPEN day, for over one year in patients for the extraction of teeth, and have never had the slightest ill effects attend the operation. Whether we have drawn one or twenty teeth at a time, no patient has desired even to lie down after having their teeth out. The patients, numbering thousands, have embraced none of the strongest men, as well as the most delicate women and children, and yet I have never yet failed to produce the unconscious state, and consequently no pain in a single instance.

In consequence of this success over many of the most prominent Dentists of this City and Brooklyn, now regularly send us their patients who require an anæsthetic for tooth extraction. I make the gas myself, and it only when fresh, and never administer it to others until after I have breathed it myself. This is my daily practice.

Those who desire to take an anæsthetic are invited to call and look over the long list of names of those who have given us certificates that their teeth have been extracted without pain, and that the effect of the gas was pleasant.

Dr. P. H. VANDER WEYDE, Professor of Chemistry in the New-York Medical College, writes to me:

"The difference between the nitrous oxide and other anæsthetics, is, that the first, being a supporter of combustion and respiration, stimulates the nervous system and produces an increase of vitality, while the two others, ether and chloroform, being non-supporters of combustion and respiration, depress the nervous system and bring vitality below the standard, though with the same final result, *perfect unconsciousness*; the difference only is, that the unconsciousness produced by the increase of vital action by the nitrous oxide is harmless, and the same result produced by the depression of vital action by other anæsthetics is injurious, and may prove fatal." * * * * * * "The last (that you have administered it (the gas) to about 10,000 persons without a single fatal result, is an unanswerable proof of its safety as an anæsthetic."

We guarantee, not only entire insensibility to pain, but that patients shall feel as well after as before inhaling the gas.

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TRUSSES, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BURKE—McKEEGH.—At St. Paul's Church, Detroit, on Wednesday, June 8, by Right Rev. S. McCoskry, J. DAVIDSON BURKE, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and MARGARET, daughter of Alexander McKibbin, Esq.

FLEMING—THOMPSON.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Tuesday, June 7, by Rev. J. C. E. Milligan, Mr. SAMUEL J. FLEMING, of Burnside, Orange Co., N. Y., and Miss MARY McF. THOMPSON, of this City.

FULLER—McIlvaine.—At Honesdale, Penn., on Thursday, June 9, by Rev. R. COXE, WM. A. FULLER and SUSAN A., daughter of John McIlvaine, Esq.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In New-Orleans, on the 1st inst., MARGARET M. PIERREPONT, wife of Thomas A. Adams, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H.

BENHAM.—On Sunday, June 12, Mrs. ADELIA A. BENHAM, widow of the late Lieut. Cortland Benham, U. S. Navy, and daughter of Newton Hawes, of New-Brighton, S. I.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock. The New-Brighton boats leave Pier No. 15 North River at 11 o'clock.

BRODHEAD.—On Friday, June 10, at the house of Hon. J. E. Brady, in Washington, Lieut. DANIEL M. BRODHEAD, Jr., of the 14th U. S. Infantry, of a mortal wound received on the 9th of May, in the battle of the Wilderness, in bravely endeavoring to rescue a wounded brother officer.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral at Fort Jervis, Orange Co., N. Y., on Tuesday morning next.

BANTA.—At Englewood, Bergen Co., N. J., on Saturday morning, June 11, Mrs. JANE BANTA, widow of the late Cornelius Banta, in the 90th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church at that place, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, 14th inst. Stages will be in waiting at the Hackensack Railroad depot, Jersey City, at 2.15 P. M., returning at 4.45 P. M. from Hackensack Junction, near the church.

GILL.—In Belvidere, N. J., on SUNDAY, June 5, of consumption, Miss MARY E. GILL, daughter of the late Benjamin Gill, of Philadelphia, and sister-in-law of Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Newark, N. J.

Her remains were deposited in Laurel Hill Cemetery, near Philadelphia.

HAZELHURST.—On Saturday morning, June 11, HELEN A. ANN, wife of William S. Hazelhurst.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 University-place, on Monday morning, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

HOLMES.—At West-Point, N. Y., on Saturday, June 11, JOHN HOLMES, aged 87 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

HORNBLOWER.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, June 11, Hon. J. C. HORNBLOWER, late Chief-Justice of New-Jersey, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Newark, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 3 P. M. Services at the First Presbyterian Church at 2 P. M.

JARVIS.—On Saturday morning, June 11, GEORGE JARVIS, only son of George A. Jarvis, in the 19th year of his age.

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 307 Henry-st., Brooklyn. His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JONES.—Suddenly, on Friday, June 10, LOUISA F. JONES, of Brooklyn, widow of the late Wm. J. Jones.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Washington-av., East Park-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HUNTER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, June 11, Rev. ANDREW N. KISSLE, aged 75 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Alfred DeWitt, on Wednesday, June 15, at 12 o'clock, without further invitation. Car-load leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Elizabeth Depot. His remains will be taken to Bangerset, Columbia County, for interment, on Thursday.

LYON.—At Beaufort, S. C., on Sunday, June 5, of wounds received at the battle of Olustee, Fla., Sergt. GERMAIN R. LYON, Co. F, 40th N. Y. Vols.

The body was embalmed, and will be brought home for interment hereafter.

MORGAN.—After a short illness, JOHN W. MORGAN, aged 24 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 164 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, June 13, without further invitation.

POORT.—In Albion, N. Y., on Sunday, June 5, after a lingering illness, DAVID POORT, aged 48 years.

SHANAN.—In this City, on Saturday, June 11, after a protracted illness, SARAH, wife of Samuel Shanan.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. [illegible] 47th-st.

SHERMAN.—At New-Orleans, on FRIDAY, June 3, of typhoid fever, FRANCIS LA CROIX, son of the late George H. Sherman, of New-York.

WENDOVER.—On Thursday, June 9, SUSAN ANN, wife of Joseph H. Wendover, of St. Louis, and daughter of Peter Luyster, of Newtown, L. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from her father's residence, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Newtown Village for interment.

WESTLAKE.—Killed on Thursday, June 2, near Cold Harbor, Va., Capt. OSCAR WESTLAKE, Co. I, 23 New-Jersey Vols., son of Cornelius J. and Abigail M. Westlake, of Brooklyn, in the 24th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 216.—June 11, 1864.
72, 75, 26, 31, 5, 54, 41, 22, 55, 38, 63, 58, 14.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 216.—June 11, 1864.
24, 52, 32, 43, 72, 4, 21, 51, 60, 26, 3, 45, 10.

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CLASS 268.—June 11, 1864.
17, 23, 24, 30, 58, 75, 61, 78, 5, 67, 63, 71, 60.

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

CHOICE HOT-HOUSE GRAPES,
$3 PER POUND.
And also other choice Fruits of the season, at lowest market prices, at
J. S. BARNES', No. 762 Broadway.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. Less cost for sale at $36 per case, at quarts.
WM. HENRY WARD,
No. 37 Exchange-place, New-York.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 618
BROADWAY.

No. 618
BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF RUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at BARNUM'S Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is supposed to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent an ear as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we dare name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An infirmed condition of the eyelids commencing itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge in very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the improvement of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Optic nerve, in the term we believe, which contains apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with those tendencies. Hast in sivis et thesis.

OFFICE NO. 618 BROADWAY.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.

This great remedy has increased in demand so rapidly that it is impossible for Dr. Schenck to fill the orders. Every druggist thinks it is others should be filled first. The same may with Schenck's Mandrake Pills. Go where you will, city or country, East or West, you will find Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These medicines are suited to every one and should be in every family. One dissolves the food in the stomach, the other assists nature in carrying off the morbid matter. The Seaweed Tonic brings up the tone of the stomach and creates a keen appetite. A little taken before breakfast will create an appetite. After eating a hearty dinner, a wine-glassfull of it will digest the food and prevent any unpleasant feeling of fullness.

It is perfectly harmless, and very agreeable to the taste. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills have done more to promote the health of the army than any other medicines before the public. In Louisville, Ky., alone are thousands of dollars worth shipped weekly. By reading the following the public may be able to judge of the effects of these medicines:

The Seaweed Tonic is a compound extract, carefully distilled from a common weed growing on the sea-shore. It converts the food into chyme. It contains no corn whisky, or alcohol, but its stimulating properties are as pure as the best French brandy.

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF MRS. ELIZABETH WILSON.

This lady resides at No. 1,929 Ellsworth-st., Philadelphia. On the 24th of January last, she came for advice to Dr. Schenck, complained of pains in every part of her body; her stomach was much swollen, her bowels costive; the pain in her right side was overwhelming; she was stupefied and unable to go up stairs. According to Dr. Schenck's advice, she commenced with the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. Her bowels were so obstinately costive that it required eight or ten pills every night to produce a passage, though one pill within twenty-four hours is sufficient in ordinary bilious cases.

After a few days, to her great surprise, she began to pass pieces of tape-worm, each piece from two to ten inches in length, and she has since passed great numbers of similar pieces and sometimes long ropes or slime or mucous. She was at Dr. SCHENCK'S office on Saturday last, and could scarcely be recognized as the same person. She says that she feels like a new being; she is free from pain and has perfectly recovered the use of her limbs and all her faculties; in fact, she is as healthy and active as she ever was any former period of her life. She declares that she scarcely knows how to feel grateful enough to Dr. SCHENCK, to whose advice and medicine she ascribes her restoration to health, and her deliverance from a state of suffering which human nature could not have long sustained. She professes her willingness to give any information relative to her case to persons similarly afflicted, and they are requested to call on her for that purpose. Dr. SCHENCK is quite certain that if Mrs. Wilson had not speedily obtained relief her case must have terminated in paralysis.

ANOTHER SINGULAR CASE.

A lady came to Dr. SCHENCK at the Marlborough House, Boston. She was supposed by her physicians to be afflicted with tapeworm. She had severe pains and sensation of something moving and twisting inside of her. These feelings at times, almost threw her into convulsions. It would creep up in her throat and appear to bite. The only way to quiet it was to drink milk, when it would settle down and go to sleep. She would have to take a quart to bed with her every night for that purpose. She was very costive, skin yellow and dried up to a mere shadow. Dr. SCHENCK gave her four MANDRAKE PILLS every night and a dose of the SEAWEED TONIC according to directions, which only moved the bowels slightly once a day, and which in ordinary persons would have physicked severely; but it sickened the animal, and she found she did not crave any more milk.

At the end of a week Dr. SCHENCK gave her a double dose, say eight or ten MANDRAKE PILLS, and soon after she passed a large quantity of mucous and slime, in which was embedded a large lizard. From that time she began to recover, and is now perfectly well. This shows what can be done with proper medicine and proper treatment. Any person who imagines that they have got tape-worm or any other kind of worms, if they will take sufficient MANDRAKE PILLS every day for a week or ten days, to relax the secretions, but not to purge, then take a large dose, enough to physic severely, it will carry off all morbid matter in the system; and if anything of the kind should be there, it will cleanse the system and leave the patient free from worms.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

A gentleman of Camden, N. J., certifies that he had all the most distressing symptoms of liver complaint and dyspepsia. He applied to Dr. Schenck, and after taking the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills for several weeks, he passed a surprising number of worms, some of which were three to five inches in length. The cause of his disease having been removed, he speedily recovered his health. His appetite now is remarkably good, and his digestion excellent. This gentleman's name may be seen at Dr. Schenck's office, any all who may wish to have a confirmation of the fact from his known line, will be directed to his place of residence.

Such cases continually present themselves to Dr. Schenck. Only last Tuesday a lady came to Dr. SCHENCK, 67 Vesey, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, and said she had swallowed a tape-worm eight before commencing choking her, and, to her great surprise, found a worm crawling out of her throat, about ten inches long. At this season of the year, when almost every one is complaining more or less with torpid liver and disordered stomach, if they would try one bottle of Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, one box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills, both together costing only $1 25, it would be sufficient to satisfy any one of their good effects, and thus alone may prevent a long intermittent, bilious attack, and in many cases pulmonary consumption.

Please read the following certificates:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15, 1863.

DR. SCHENCK—*Dear Sir*: I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate in addition to many you have already received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratitude to the wonderful cures your Mandrake Pills and Seaweed Tonic have effected in the cure of one of the most stubborn cases of the affection of the liver. For three years I suffered beyond description; all my friends, as well as myself, came to the conclusion that my time in this life was short. Such was the terrible condition to which I was reduced that life to me had become a burden; my whole system was in a state of inflammation; I could not eat; I could not sleep; my whole body was filled with pain; swellings would arise in my wrists and ankles, rendering them totally useless. On several occasions I was attacked with a rush of blood to the head which would fall me to the ground, and I would be carried away for dead. I applied to several eminent physicians of our city, who administered all the medicines that they thought would reach the case, but of no avail. One of them said he could do no more for me, and advised me as the last resort, to drink cod liver oil. Not realizing the horrid truth, I declined to take it. Accident put your advertisement in my hands. I called on you. You examined me and told me what was the nature of my disease. You then ordered me to take the Pills and Tonic, with an observance of diet, pledging your word that in one week I would find myself another man. I followed your advice and, as a consequence, an astonishing cure was effected. I continued your Pills and Tonic for some time; and now, thank God for His great goodness and your valuable medicine, I am once more restored to perfect health. I most earnestly recommend those who are suffering from an affection of the liver to give your Pills and Tonic a fair trial, and a cure will be effected. I have sent many patients to you, and they have all been cured. Any information my fellow-citizens may further require will be freely given by the subscriber, at his residence, No. 813 Federal-st., between 24th and 25th streets.

CHARLES JOHNSON, Sr.,
Formerly Printing-Ink Manufacturer.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 16, 1863.

DR. SCHENCK—*Dear Sir*: I meant to call on you when you were in Boston, to express my acknowledgment to you for the great good I have derived from the use of your SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. I called on you in May last. I thought I had Consumption, but you said it was Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, and recommended the SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. I suppose you have forgotten me, but I will try to refresh your memory. I was very low, and I had to wait some time for my turn. Your rooms were full. I got to sleep on the sofa. I felt so dull that when I would sit down in the daytime I would fall asleep, but could not sleep at night. I think if I had not come to you I would have been in my grave. I tried by other means, but all to no purpose. Now I was then, and how I am now; and if it can be of use to you, you may publish it. For three years before I came to you I had a pain in my right side and shoulder blades, low-spirited, bowels costive, skin yellow, tongue coated, mouth bad, appetite poor, and I could not eat a meal without suffering, and not be hungry; and if I did eat, it would fill me full of wind. I would often get nervous spells at night, and think that I could not live until morning.

I had a little cough and have spit a quart of blood at a time, and I felt sure I was in a decline. I had taken the contents of one bottle of your Pills, when I felt so much better that I purchased another box. I have taken in all seven bottles of the Seaweed Tonic and three boxes of Mandrake Pills, and they have cured me. The pills took hold of my liver, and

FOR SALE.

TO LET—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, [illegible] Stuyvesant Office, No. 102 Walker-st.

FOR SALE AT FOUGHKEEPSIE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—20,000 ACRES IOWA LANDS OF THE Dubuque and Pacific grant, lying between Fort Dodge and the Missouri River. A premium was paid for the privilege of entering these lands. They are of the best quality, and adjacent to the Dubuque Branch of the Illinois Central. Will be sold for approved securities, on very favorable terms and on long time, or will be exchanged for first-class property near New-York. W. L. BARNES, Agent, No. 302 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FLATbush, Long Island. Stone house, with all the modern improvements, [illegible] with fourteen acres of land, [illegible] and fruit trees, grapery, [illegible] &c. The above-named property is very desirable, being only 2½ miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. City railroad cars passing the premises; also having a front on the new City Park. For particulars, inquire of JOHN LEFFERTS, Flatbush.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—A beautiful country seat, with four acres of land, one mile from the Court House in the City. House is new, and contains all modern conveniences; size 42x52, with an addition 43x17, with stable, ice-house, &c. It is delightfully situated on high land, west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to E. L. WHITNEY.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH-east corner of Greenwich and Day-sts., having a front of about 60 feet on Greenwich and 76 feet on Day-st. The building is very substantial, has heavy walls, with fireproof vaults, and is very desirable for a bank, either for a State or Insurance Company. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 84 Pine-st.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE FOR SALE, [illegible] MILES FROM PATTERSON, N. J.—House [illegible] feet square, two stories high, with tower three stories high, with conservatory, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water throughout, heated by steam; grounds finely laid out; 2½ acres. Fine views of the surrounding country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 8 Pine-st.

$7,000—GOOD MODERN TWO AND HALF story cottage residence, 14 rooms, marble mantels, [illegible] furniture, [illegible] acres excellent land, well fruited, shaded, &c. Desirable location; high ground; near depot, 15 miles in New-York. W. F. BEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, on sale low. Also, a very desirable [illegible] BLACKWELL, No. 19 William-st., New-York, 8 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A BEAUtifully-located country seat, consisting of a good house and out-buildings, 20 acres of land, choice fruit, &c.; distant about 1¼ miles from depot. Also, a large modern house and 8 acres, near depot. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 169 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, WITH NICE BUILDINGS, [illegible] water, small and large fruits in season, 20 minutes from the train, in Rolling Spring, N. J., on Erie Railway; 13 trains each way daily. MASON, D. DAVIDSON, No. 49 Walker-st.

$5,000 WILL BUY A FARM OF 25 acres in South Gyrantsey, L. I.; good large house, [illegible] of fruit, wood and water; large near the depot; will take part cash. Apply at No. 176 Chatham-st., Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH-AVENUE. A FIRST-class brown stone residence, with stable and lot, 25 feet wide; one of the finest locations on the avenue. Will be sold with or without the furniture. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 84 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, at White Plains, New-York, a double two-story and gothic frame house, carriage-house, &c. Apply to E. B. LITTLE & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence, with about four acres, on the east bank of the Hudson, an hour's ride from the City. A very desirable place in every respect. Apply at No. 11 College-place, front office, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house in 24th-st., one in 46th-st., one in 30th-st., one in 23d-st., one in Waverley-place. E. F. SHEPARD, No. 384 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

LEASE FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS OFFICE for a banker or broker, on Wall-st., between Nassau and Broadway, can be had on favorable terms, by application immediately. Box No. 6,000 Post-office.

AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—THREE [illegible] boarding houses for City boarders; also, farms and [illegible] for sale of all descriptions. Address J. PERRIS, City Block.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE FRONT room and bedroom attached, also a single room, to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board, at No. 365 6th-av.

NO. 72 WEST 46TH-ST.—THE DELANEAU House; large and commodious suites of rooms, elegantly furnished; this house is delightfully located, fronting the Reservoir Park, 6th-av., combining all a very and city summer location, both for permanent or transient boarders; table d'hôte.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN AN PRIVATE family, may be had for a single gentleman, or gentleman and lady, with large room and closet attached, bath, &c.; situation, half a mile from Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, G., Box 4,644 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A HOME with a private family in the City, one above 30th-st.; will give as reference the family with whom he has lived for seven years. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 4,644 General Post-office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR GENTLEMEN or single gentlemen, with board, private family; [illegible] Apply at No. 48 West 14th-st.

DESIRABLE SUMMER ROOMS, WITH or without board, single or en suite, can be found corner of Broadway and 24th-st., entrance No. 1 West 24th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 128 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON; mountain air, salubrious climate, healthy location, fine drives, delicious fruits; no mosquitoes; stables and carriage room; at Nyack; accessible by steamboat and railroad. Apply to Capt. BARNARD, Willow-place, South Nyack, N. Y., or to J. Crosby, Nos. 18 and 20 Broad-st., and Nos. 12 and 14 Rutherfurd-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF FIVE OR three persons can obtain board for the Summer in a pleasant village in Orange County, N. Y., two miles from railroad, in a small family where there are no other boarders. Terms moderate. For particulars address W. J. W., No. 14 Murray-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, [illegible] Mrs. J. M. HOVLING, Bridge-st. (near the steamboat landing.) Flushing, L. I.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE [illegible] pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address E. T., Town of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.

WANTED—BOARD IN A FARM-HOUSE, IN A pleasant mountainous country, for an invalid gentleman and servant. Address Box No. 1,328 New-York Post-office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY.

One hundred barrels Kentucky Bourbon Whisky on consignment and for sale by SMODDY & HOWARD, No. 71 Broad-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT NORTH Plainfield, New-Jersey, 12 miles from New-York, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot. The house is about [illegible] with a large Kitchen and laundry extension in the rear; it is completely furnished; has bath-room and water closet, and contains 14 rooms. On the premises, which comprise 2½ acres, are a barn and carriage house, with stalls for five horses, and room for six carriages. The garden is large, stocked with fruit and vegetables, and there is a pasture lot in the rear for the cow; lawns mowed once per month, for two or three months from the 1st of July. Address G., Box No. 1,566 Post-office.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSES IN BROOKLYN.—Three of the new houses, with every modern convenience, including bathing tubs, on the corner of Park-av. and Canterbury, fronting on City Park; there is an iron fence now being built around the Park; none of private dwellings to stop. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, from 12 to 1 o'clock, or on the premises, to JOHN VOORHEES.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED COUNTRY [illegible] to rent at Hastings, large brown house, with [illegible] acres of land, beautifully laid out, adjoining the country seat of Robert B. Minturn, Esq. House built in the most substantial manner, and is handsomely furnished; coach-house, barn, stable, carpenter shop, &c., all in the best order. Apply for rent to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW [illegible] house, in a healthy and delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing are enjoyed with the property; house has 14 large rooms; is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $800. Address L. Box No. 4,014 New-York P. O.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AT Yonkers, within a few minutes' walk of the Glenwood station. The house is large, in good order, and with fruit and vegetables; also a good barn. Apply to EDGAR STRANG, on the premises, or of JAMES BUTDAM, No. 39 Nassau-st. Some of the furniture can be had with the house.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE [illegible] just built, situated in the Village of Long Branch, New-Jersey; contains 8 rooms; $150 for the season. Inquire of or address ROBERT E. SMITH, Nos. 18 and 19 Fulton Market, or of GILBERT WHITE, Long Branch, New-Jersey.

TO LET—AT CORNWALL, FOR THE SEASON, [illegible] furnished, a fine country seat, directly on the river bank; house large and fully furnished; fruit garden and grounds complete; will be let low to a genteel family. Apply to WILLIAM F. WARING, Office formerly Isle Iaa. Co., No. 31 Pine-st.

TO RENT.—COUNTRY SEATS AT FLUSHING, Newtown, Jamaica, and Manhasset, Long Island; abundance of fruits; possession immediately. Also, several fine situations for sale. S. F. IRELAND, No. 176 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

STORE TO LET—NO. 263 CANAL-ST., NEAR Centre—Two years unexpired lease. Size of store and basement, 22x22. In the store is steam power, if wanted. Counters and shelving for sale. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON STATEN Island, from July 1 to September 15. On the water, five minutes' walk from Long Harbor Landing. Address Miss MOARE, North Shore, Staten Island, or inquire at the landing.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Williamsburg-av., Ferry, Brooklyn. Enquire of KELSEY, office on Bedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, ALL QUITE [illegible] new and fashionable, to let for the balance of the year; situate on 24th-st.; rent about $2,000 the year. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 202½ 4th-av.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH STABLE, fine garden with fruit, &c., on the Hudson, a few miles from the City. Address A. Box 119 Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNtry, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family; if five persons, within one hour's ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address E. J. SPINE, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL FIRST-class house, in unexceptionable neighborhood, between 6th and 7th ave., and above 30th-st. Address L. M. R., Box No. 3,149 New-York Post-office, stating location and price.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SAND'S POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, will open on June 21. It is now ready for the reception of transient guests and those wishing to make arrangements for the Summer. At 10½ hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck Slip at 4 P. M., connecting at 9 A. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. B. B. NOSTRAND.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE.—THE FAVORITE Summer resort, beautifully located on the shore of the Sound. Sea bathing, beach, fishing, together with ample accommodation for horses and carriages, having changed the proprietorship, is now in order for the reception of guests. For particulars, apply at No. 9 Great Jones-st., or at the above hotel.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N.Y. will be opened for the reception of guests JUNE 23. H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. Address E. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, MAY 31, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1864, certificates for which will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next. Also, a semi-annual cash dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST, in cash, was also ordered to be paid on the outstanding certificates of profits for the years 1861, '62 and '63, on presentation of certificates, on and after the 10th day of August next. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

The trustees of the Briggs Gold Company have declared a dividend of one per cent. of the net earnings of the company for the month of May, payable at the office of the company, No. 61 John-st., New-York, June 16, 1864, to shareholders of record, at close of business this day. WALTER R. LAWTON, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of five per cent. to be paid on account of the principal of the *Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds*. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of July, 1864. The bonds must be presented to the Treasurer, the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon. ALFRED H. SMITH, } Trustees. HENRY GRINNELL, } L. & M. Canal.

May 26, 1864.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO. 146 CHATHAM-SQUARE. OPEN DAILY. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1. JOHN D. VAN PELT, President. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer. Jos. F. Coerss, Secretary. N. B.—Until the alterations in the Banking Room are completed, the Bank will occupy the basement of the above premises.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 337 and 339 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK. ASSETS—$1,275,275 00. OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $5,000 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. EDEE V. SAUGHWOUT, President. GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST. Interest allowed at the rate of 5 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Tuesday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. Loans—Money on loan on bond and mortgage. WALTER W. CORCHERIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—At an election for Directors of this company, held on Monday, 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	F. S. FOULKE,
RUSSELL STEBBINS,	G. G. SATTERLEE,
W. L. MARSH,	JOSEPH JAMISON,
WM. WHEELWRIGHT,	JOHN B. WARD,
JAMES THOMPSON,	CHAS. H. COLTON,
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,	J. THOMPSON,
GEO. S. SATTERLEE,	LIVINGS'N SATTERLEE,
NEHEMIAH McKNIGHT,	JOHN McLAREN,
J. C. CHARDAVOYNE,	WELSON SUNTON,
JOHN H. TALLMAN,	EDWARD COTHOUT,
	ROBERT H. BENDELL.

At a meeting of the Directors held 8th inst., JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the company for the ensuing year. NEW-YORK, June 8, 1864. R. G. BEACH, Secretary.

P. S.—The holders of certificates of stock in the Ætna Fire Insurance Company, dated before March 31, 1863, are requested to call at the office, No. 176 Broadway, and exchange them for new certificates dated as above.

STATIONERY.

WEDDING CARDS. French Note Paper, Sealed and Stamped, Silver Plated, etc., at J. Freudenthal's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. Its Specimens by mail, free of cents.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 3 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYA.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to receive the U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with accrued interest, and to furnish them.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 1-2 MON. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 5 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE-PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 40 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND BROKERS, DEALERS IN UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BONDS OF THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

Public notice is hereby given that Bonds, to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, will be issued in pursuance of the second section of an act, approved March 24, 1863, entitled "Supplement to an act entitled an Act authorizing a loan for the purpose of war, to repel invasion and suppress insurrection," and appropriating the same and providing for the payment thereof," approved May 10, 1861.

These Bonds will be issued of the denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, with coupons attached, or registered bonds of the denomination of $1,000, to suit bidders. The Bonds will be redeemable as follows, viz.:

$100,000 on the 1st January, A. D., 1867.
$100,000 on the 1st January, A. D., 1868.
$100,000 on the 1st January, A. D., 1869.
$100,000 on the 1st January, A. D., 1870.

Bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are exempt by law from taxation.

Proposals in writing for the whole or any part of these Bonds will be received by the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Trenton, State of New-Jersey, at any time before P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, A. D., 1864, on which day and hour the Governor and Treasurer will meet to open and examine the bids, and award and decide bids. The bonds will bear date July 1, 1864. The right to reject bids is reserved.

Dated May 6, A. D., 1864. R. M. SMITH, Treasurer.

ROBINSON & OGDEN, (Late with Fisk & Hatch,) COMMISSION BROKERS, No. 4 Broad-street. Two doors from Wall. Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Government Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and exchanged. Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan. Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. and State Claims of every description. Indebtedness due to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

NEW-YORK: Fisk & Hatch, Bankers. Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Commonwealth. Hon. Geo. Bancroft.
PHILADELPHIA: Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers. Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Bankers.
E. B. Whelen & Co., Bankers.
WASHINGTON: Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury. J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS AND U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. Subscriptions received to the NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN. All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers. U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale. COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns. 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES Converted into 1881 Bonds. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK is now open for business at NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEAR WALL-ST.

This bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY LOAN, principal and interest payable in GOLD. The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. allowed to banks, bankers and brokers. Special attention given to the conversion of 7-30s into Government six per cent. Bonds. Bills on all National Banks received on deposit at par, and current moneys at the usual rate of discount. C. V. CULVER, President. J. WYMAN JONES, Vice-President. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND U. S. LOAN AGENTS, NO. 38 WALL-STREET, receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS. Also, BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates. U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, BY H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York. ¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers. U. S. 5-20 BONDS. U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES. U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission. Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals. Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States. Nos. 37 and 39 PINE-ST., two doors below the Sub-Treasury. Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7-30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the incompetence of addressing Government by applying to this Bank. MORRIS KETCHUM, President. D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, that a call for a further payment of Ten Per Cent. upon the amount of their subscriptions has been made this day, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 30th of June next. NEW-YORK, May 16, 1864. By order of the Executive Committee, JOHN A. DIX, President. JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN. CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS, No. 16 Wall-st., SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the bonds and certificates in exchange for them. UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions BOUGHT AND SOLD. STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT BONDS. TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 320 BROADWAY, Will on hand for immediate delivery, an assortment of these Bonds. One-eighth of one per cent allowed buyers. The Bank receives all National Bank money for deposit, and checks on City banks in payment for Government Bonds. D. L. ROSS, President. J. H. STEVE, Cashier.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS. Bought and sold by W. O. RUGGLES, "Wells, Fargo & Co." Express Stock, [illegible] United States Telegraph Stock, [illegible] for sale. "American Express" wanted.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT BONDS. Subscriptions received by SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK. Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. ROBERT A. RUBLESON, President. A. C. ALLEN, Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 7, 1864. AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION HELD AT this bank, the following named persons were elected Directors of this bank for the term of one year, ending on the first Monday in June, 1865:

JAMES MINTURN,
RUDOLPH A. WITTHAUS,
H. WINTHROP GRAY,

And at a meeting of the newly elected Directors, held this day, the following named persons were elected officers:

RICHARD STOUT, President.
PAUL SPOFFORD, Vice-President.
GEORGE A. ROBBINS, Cashier.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

MINING STOCKS. as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 4, 1864.

To insure the greatest possible vigor in the operations of the armies now moving against the enemy, under brave and skillful Generals, upon a vast theatre of operations, expenditures have been increased beyond receipts from revenue and ordinary subscriptions to the loan.

Sealed offers will therefore be received at this Department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1864, for bonds of the United States to the amount of seventy-five millions of dollars, bearing an annual interest of six per centum, payable quarterly in lawful money, on the first days of July and of January each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the lowest price for which the bidder will take the bonds, or for every one of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered upon that basis, and be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis; or with the Designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association organized under the laws of the United States, or any State bank or trust company, duly authorized to receive deposits of the proceeds of loans, which must be paid to depositary by the officer or association receiving them, two duplicates of which must be forwarded with the offers to the Department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certification to reach Washington not later than the morning of June 16. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required. Offers from women will be preferred, other things being equal, to those of men, and offers from loyal citizens to those of others

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

R. W. SWEENEY, General Superintendent.
T. R. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

TO CONEY ISLAND BY STEAM.

The Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad is now open for shower travel. Cars will run until further notice, at intervals of one hour. Special trains as required. The first train from Brooklyn depot, (on 86th-st., near 4th-av.) leaves at 8 A. M.—and the last, 8 P. M. The first train from Coney Island leaves at 7:30 A. M., and the last, 7:30 P. M. All cars to Greenwood connect with this line. Thirty-five minutes from Greenwood to Coney Island, including intermediate stoppages.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 8, 10 A. M., 2, 4, 6 and 11 P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6:40, 7, 8, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5 and 9 P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaving Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 11:30 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. BATTOREFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Leave New-York, James-slip and Main-st. East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Montauk, at 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Northport, Port Jefferson and Lakeland at 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 6 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 4:30, 4:45 and 6:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st. East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hicksville and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

J. ROBERTSON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, via Erie:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
12 M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
3:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
3 P. M.—Way Express for Newburgh, Newburgh, Warwick.
4 P. M.—Way Express Saturdays and Sundays only, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Cleveland, &c. On Saturdays this train will pass to Buffalo only.
9 P. M.—Express, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the Wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squa's River, and intermediate stations, arriving at Red Bank at 6:40 P. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M.

W. F. GRIFFITH, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FOOT OF CHAMBERS-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with Sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.
On SUNDAY, at 8:30 P. M. from 30th-st.

FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
7:25, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 9:22 P. M.
11:02 P. M.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Trains leave Brooklyn, 10:15 A. M., 2:15, 4:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 6 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 6 A. M. and 2:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, at 6, 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.

Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 2:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:30 P. M. The 8:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

Cars leave Park-place for Albany, Troy, North and West, daily, at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday train, 6 P. M.

MEDICAL.

DR. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES

have been in use years before the public, and are used by thousands of families, and have stood the test of time, their simplicity, economy, and great curative value. A full case, with its large vials and book of directions is sold for $5, or sent to any address, free of charge, by express, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. W. HUMPHREYS, office and depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE

shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 49 Liberty-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, or change of diet. Dr. WARD is from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; I will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated case. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Stricture, Syphilis—the last vestige unrelieved without the use of Mercury. Impotency, nervous debility, premature decay, loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Consult at a distance failing to receive prompt attention. Have been asked many times why I do not advertise my writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH

restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores the shattered constitution, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, whether generally or partially, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse; &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent, and the young men who are fearful that their early errors have left them a legacy of misery and death, secret habits! Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 41 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURIAN, Professor of the Medical Sciences, whose valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED MAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Allen-st., New-York; it can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, on receiving $1 and addressing Box No. 5,284 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 16 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the shortest time of any remedy without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in one to three days; 75 pence cent. Beware of imitations! Insist that the blood is pure to absorb poison this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the disease free. Sent by mail, free of charge, to any address, by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 BLEECKER-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, regardless of how long standing the case may be. Secrecy and the best of medical treatment. Cases brought on by a secret habit, especially guarded. Treatment of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE

LADIES, who desire a safe and certain remedy for regulating obstructed INFALLIBLE FRENCH PILLS will find these the most powerful and reliable pills ever offered. Price $1 per box; to return the monthly sickness in very eight hours, if at short standing, by the ultimate cause of long standing may require more. Sent by mail, free of observation, on receipt of price. Address Box No. 1,400 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. COOPER'S, NO. 22 CENTRE-ST., BETWEEN Chambers and Reade sts., can be consulted with perfect secrecy on diseases of a private nature, by a practice of thirty-four years, three of which have been in New-York, and London, wishing to be cured with concealed sorrows and general debility, the victims of intemperate sport, call on him with the certainty of being restored to health and vigor. Dr. Cooper's diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York Lyceum Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London.

BOWDER'S SPIKENARD OINTMENT—

Is the best remedy known for piles. Students and others of sedentary habits, as often affected with this troublesome disease, should at once send for a box. It is perfectly safe to be used by the most delicate. This ointment also cures burns, scalds, erysipelas, and all diseases of the skin. Price 50 cents and $1 per box. Depot No. 478 Broadway, N. Y. Sent by all druggists and T. BOWDER, No. 48 Bleecker-st. Depot, No. 478 Broadway.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS

are unequaled for both married and single ladies, and will, in very bad cases, succeed in a dose or two, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Especially for obstinate cases. Warranted not injurious to health. Sent by the agent will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 41 Franklin-st., N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth extracted during a quiet sleep, painlessly without pain or injurious remedies. To accommodate the large number of persons requiring his professional services, Dr. HOYT has removed to the four-story Building No. 308 Broadway, corner 26th-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION HAVE extracted teeth daily for one year by the Nitrous Oxide Gas, without a single instance of failure or unpleasant effect. Office, No. 18 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	500 H. P.
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	500 H. P.
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	500 H. P.
FRANCE	(Building)	500 H. P.
NAPOLEON III.	(Building)	1,100 H. P.

Until the completion of the entire list, the departures will be monthly, beginning with the

WASHINGTON,
On the 4. Saturday,
From Havre on WEDNESDAY, 15th June.
From New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July.

Rates of passage (gold), including table wines.

From Havre to New-York:

First Cabin ..... 700 F.
Second Cabin ..... 400 F.

From New-York to Havre:

First Cabin $150
Second Cabin ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.—

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,215	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
LOUISIANA	2,156	Smalley.
VIRGINIA	2,176	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,172	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East-river, as follows:

VIRGINIA, Grace ..... Saturday, June 18.
PENNSYLVANIA, Brooking ..... Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, Froude ..... Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $80 in gold; Steerage, $35, currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. [illegible], will call for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 9th of May, SATURDAY, 18th of June.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $5

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship

YAZOO,
Geo. W. Couch, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 15 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN,

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The Australasian, T. Cook, Commander, will sail from this stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 15th instant.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the Anchorage from 10 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The Scotia will sail 20th instant.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,

Touching at QUEENSTOWN (Cork Harbor), the well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	June 18
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	June 25
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	July 2

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin ..... $80 Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 85 Steerage to London 34
First Cabin to Paris ..... 95 Steerage to Paris 40
First Cabin to Hamburg ..... 90 Steerage to Hamburg 37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $80, $100; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at those rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The steamship

ILLINOIS OR GOLDEN RULE,
SATURDAY, JUNE 25, AT NOON,

from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage, apply at the office, No. 177 Washington, cor. of Warren, to

D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States Mail steamship

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Capt. Gager, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on SATURDAY, June 18, at 2 P. M. Passage, first-class, $60. For freight or passage, apply to

H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOATS FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—The DANIEL DREW, Capt. John F. Talleyr, will leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., stopping for passengers at Rondout, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Fox Island, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

The ARMENIA will run on alternate days with the DREW, forming a daily line. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked to points West and North.

FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, Brattleboro and the White Mountains. The first-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave New-York, from Peck-slip, East River, foot Hartford, at 4 P. M., daily, arriving in Hartford early trains for Springfield and the North. Cabin fare to Hartford, $1 75; deck, $1 25. The cheapest and pleasantest route.

SAXTON & BEABURY, Agents, No. 112 South-st.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. Thompson, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. Conkling, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 8 East River, daily, at 5 o'clock, morning, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Saugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken to Bridgeport and all stations on the Saugatuck Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE.—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE REGULAR trips of this ferry will be commenced for the season on WEDNESDAY the 15th inst. by the steamboat HAUSHON.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST Point, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.—The steamer Mary Powell leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 65 Wall-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.—The new steamer THOS. COLLYER will make an excursion to Newburgh every SUNDAY MORNING, leaving from pier foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock, landing at 26th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, and Stony Point. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1 o'clock.

NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAMER THOMAS COLLYER will commence running to Newburgh and Poughkeepsie for a few days.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES, a large side-wheel steamboat, with saloons—The new and powerful steamer MARTHA WASHINGTON, and large and new barges WALDEN, BANDO and HAYFLOWER; also, Newark Bay Grove, at Salisbury-ville, the new and beautiful grove, near Chelsea, Staten Island. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Murray-st.

ICE CREAM.—STRAWBERRY FESTIVALS, Sunday-school excursions, pic-nics, gardens, saloons, steamboats, &c., supplied, as usual, with ice cream. On account of the increased demand, orders are requested to be given a few days in advance, at—HALLO'S Bohemian Ice Cream Ess., 308 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS.—STEAMboats, barges and groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Murray-st. (office removed from Vesey-st.)

PRINTING.

HATCH & CO.,
PRACTICAL
LITHOGRAPHERS,
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS,
No. 151 BROADWAY,
Trinity Buildings,

Have largely increased their ability and facilities for executing lithography in all its various branches in the most finished style of the art.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, $2 cents. Envelopes and labels 50 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING cheaply. E. B. DELAVAN'S Steam Printing Establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE TURF.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS, L. I.

UNPRECEDENTED CONTESTS
ON THE MODERN TROTTING TURF.
WEDNESDAY, June 15.

WEDNESDAY, June 22,
THE TWO GREATEST TROTS
OF THE SEASON, OF THE SEASON,
BETWEEN THOSE
WORLD-FAMED TROTTING CHAMPIONS AND
RIVALS FOR SUPREMACY,
ROBERT FILLINGHAM,
JOHN MORGAN,
and GEN. BUTLER.

For $3,500. For $3,500.

First Trot—Mile heats, 2 in 3, in harness.
Second Trot—Mile heats, 3 in 5, to wagon.

THESE HORSES

are known to have proved themselves the fastest public trotters now living in this or any other country, and intense interest is naturally manifested in their meeting in these two

GRAND DECISIVE CONTESTS.

These matches are made play or pay, hence they must trot or forfeit, which neither of the three will do; and all three of these great trotting champions will undoubtedly be found at the score on the day.

ROBERT FILLINGHAM, JOHN MORGAN, GEN. BUTLER.

The most ample provisions will be made for the accommodation of the crowds of visitors who are expected to be present on these two great occasions. A large police force will maintain order, and all the vast resources of the Fashion Pleasure Grounds will be employed in administering to the comfort of the visitors.

The boats will leave Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, East River, every five minutes throughout the forenoon and afternoon.

SPECIAL TRAINS will be run at 11½ and 1½, from Hunter's Point, and

THE LAST SPECIAL TRAIN

in time to reach the course in season for the trot will leave James' Slip, foot of New Chambers-street, at 2 P. M., connecting with the train direct to the course, at 2½ P. M. from Hunter's Point, returning immediately after the trot.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Fifth District, New-York—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. In pursuance of the provisions of section 15 of the act of July, 1862, entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," notice is hereby given that the lists containing the assessments, valuations and enumerations made and taken within the above-named district (of income and articles in Schedule A for 1863, and of Licenses for 1864) will be delivered over for examination during the hours of fifteen days after this date, at the office of the Assessor, No. 563 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and that the Assessor will attend at his office from and after the expiration of said fifteen days, during the space of fifteen days, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations by the Assistant Assessors. And that the proceedings of the Assistant Assessors, and the lists aforesaid will, during the time for hearing appeals, be submitted to the inspection of any person or persons who may apply for that purpose, and that the Assessor will hear and determine in a summary way, according to law and right, any and all appeals which may be submitted against the proceedings of said Assistant Assessors: Provided that the question to be adjudged by the Assessor on an appeal respecting the valuation or enumeration of property subject to taxation shall be, whether the valuation complained of be or be not correct, and all appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing complained of.

Dated at No. 563 Broadway,
New-York, June 11, 1864.

GEORGE F. BELLOWS, Assessor.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—TAX NOTICE.—In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, approved July 1, 1862, and of the amendments thereof, notice is hereby given that the assessment rolls of the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York, including Income Tax for 1863, will be open for examination at this office, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M., on Wednesday, June 15, for five days thereafter; appeals will be heard and determined by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation or property, or objects liable to duty or taxation. All appeals must be in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and every person making an appeal specify the injustice or error complained of.—Dated at Nos. 229 and 241 4th-av., New-York City, this 9th day of June, 1864.

A. J. BLEECKER,
United States Assessor, Eighth District, New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on the 20th inst., and to pay the expenses. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. Taylor, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 123 Broadway, Albany, or No. 334 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 28th day of April, A. D., 1864.

E. E. TAYLOR,
J. V. TAYLOR, } Administrators.
May 2-lawm. Mo. WM. H. TAYLOR,

THE COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN will meet on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties having business before the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK SWEENEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
GEORGE McGRATH,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
JOHN HEALY,
Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES SCHAEFER,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICK,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES EILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICK,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERMAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 Artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 26th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

SOLDIERS KILLED OR WOUNDED IN BATTLE.—WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO COLlect $100 bounty, pension and arrears of pay for soldiers discharged for wounds received in battle or for the relatives of those killed. Letters containing Postoffice stamp answered and all information given without charge.

ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY,
Bankers, No. 343 Broadway.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS CAN HAVE THEIR $100 bounty promptly paid them; widows and heirs of deceased soldiers can have the pay and bounty collected and pensions procured; sailors can receive their prize-money; all can receive information and instructions, by applying to RICHARD U. ELLIOTT, U. S. Army and Navy Office, No. 67 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—AT THE OFFICE NO. 61 WEST-ST., corner of Albany, men for substitutes in the army and navy, short whaling voyages to South Sea, and merchant ships. Call before enlisting elsewhere and see the generous bounties.

H. JAMES, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commencing Monday, June 13, at 8 o'clock.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. E. WHEATLEY.
THE SUMMER THEATRE OF THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1864.
TWENTY-FIFTH APPEARANCE,
AND UNDIMINISHED APPROBATION,
of the celebrated lyric artiste, Mlle.
VESTVALI,
in John Brougham's grand romantic drama in five tableaux, entitled
THE
DEMONIO,
which continues to highly flattering and
BRILLIANT CAREER,
as the most
ATTRACTIVE SPECTACULAR DRAMA OF THE DAY,
warranting the announcement of its repetition for
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
ANGELO, with the songs, "You are the Star," (words by S. B. Plaza, Esq.,) and "The Fairy Marco,"
MLLE. VESTVALI,
supported in the principal roles by Messrs. J. G. Nunan, J. Wm. Collier, J. F. Hagan, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blatchell, E. B. Holmes, Haupt, Rendle, Styles, &c.; Misses Rose Eytinge, M. Wells, Stevens, Morton, &c.
THE GRAND TARANTELLA,
by Miss Kairina, Ella Kruger, Rosina, and a
FULL AND EFFICIENT BALLET.
Musical Conductor ..... Harvey B. Dodworth
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
by Messrs. Willard, Marder, Phillips and Wallis.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress ..... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager ..... J. H. SELLEN
ABSOLUTE AND INDISPUTABLE SUCCESS
of the grand romantic and spectacular drama, entitled
ALADDIN,
or the
WONDERFUL LAMP,
THIS EVENING,
and EVERY EVENING till further notice,
MRS. JOHN WOOD as ALADDIN,
supported by
A POWERFUL CAST.

Those celebrated artiste, Mlle. ANNETTI GALLETTI and Mons. TOFHOFF, have been expressly engaged for this piece, and will appear in TWO OF THEIR CELEBRATED DANCES.

NEW and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, by HAYES.

Introducing
EFFECTS NEVER ATTEMPTED AT THIS THEATRE,
THE MUSIC ENTIRELY NEW,
Composed by THOS. BAKER.

Entirely new machinery, properties and appointments, entirely new and elaborate costumes, all combining to render the representation

MOST COMPLETE AND PERFECT,

and worthy the high encomiums bestowed on it

BY PRESS AND PUBLIC.

Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured three days in advance.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, June 14,
at 7½ o'clock,
BY THE
ASSOCIATED CHOIRS
OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Tickets, 50 cents; children under 14 years, 25 cents; to be had at the door on the evening of the Concert.

It is intended to make this Concert one of the best of the kind ever given in this City, and will consist of a number of new as well as standard sacred pieces interspersed with solos, quartettes and semi-chorusses. Some two hundred vocal and fifty instrumental performers will take part in it.

CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL AT CLINTON HALL.

The festival of the Cottage-place Industrial School will take place THIS EVENING at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, exercises commencing at 7½ o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.,

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION, FROM
FINNO'S (the late Lambert's) STORES,
Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn,
On TUESDAY, June 14, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, noon:

CARGO PRIZE SCHOONER OSCAR,
26 bales Upland Cotton.
3 bales old Bagging.
CARGO PRIZE SLOOP RETURN,
131 square bales Upland Cotton.
48 round bales Upland Cotton, damaged.
9 round bales Sea Island Cotton.
Captured by United States steamship Sagamore.
131 packages Upland and Sea Island Cotton.
At store No. 1 Atlantic Dock.
$7,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company Script
for 1863.

Catalogues and samples of Cotton at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

JAMES C. OLAPP,
United States Marshal, Southern District Florida.

P. C. BULLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JUNE 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, to close an estate:

The elegant country residence, formerly owned and occupied by the late Samuel F. Ayres, situated about ¼ of a mile from the depot at New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., with 10 acres of fine land.

The house is two-story, frame, about 36x42, with large extension, beautifully situated. There is a large garden, green-house, gardener's house, coach-house and stable. The whole property is in perfect order.

HARLEM LOTS.—Three lots, west side of 6th-av., southwest corner of 123d-st., 25x100.

One lot on rear of the above, south side of 122d-st., 25 x99 feet 11 inches.

Also, at the same time and place:

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—The very valuable corner lot southwest corner of Fort Greene-place and Lafayette-av., 52x82. Has large court-yard and party wall.

A very desirable country residence at New-Rochelle, four minutes from the depot. The dwelling is nearly new and first-class; has range and furnaces, gas and all the improvements. There is five acres of fine land, plenty of shade, carriage-house, barn, and more than 175 fruit trees of different kinds.

The valuable four-story brown-stone house and lot known as No. 23 9th-st., New-York, 16x54, lot 16x92 feet

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Tennessee Union State Convention—Delegates for Baltimore—Resolutions—Sociologistical Unionism—Prospective Welding of the Sundered Parts—Dr. Brownlow and Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 7, 1864.

One of the marked events of the past week has been the meeting of the Tennessee Union State Convention, held, pursuant to a call of the Union State Executive Committee, in the Capitol, on Monday last. Representatives were present from thirty-three counties. The specific object of the meeting was to appoint delegates to represent Tennessee in the Baltimore National Convention, to be held on the 7th inst. The Representatives' Hall was well filled on the occasion by an audience more than four-fifths of whom were Tennessee soldiers, who showed as they felt, no doubt, a profound interest in the proceedings.

Gen. BARNUM MILLIGAN, of Greene, was called to preside over the meeting both as temporary and permanent chairman. His remarks on taking the chair, were pertinent, earnest and deeply patriotic. Several addresses were made breathing a similar spirit, while the convention was awaiting the reports of committees who had retired. The meeting was characterized by a spirit at once hopeful and happy, and all present seemed to feel rejoicingly, that the day of Tennessee's deliverance from a yoke made unendurably galling by rebel tyranny and irresponsible brute violence, had fully dawned at last.

The names of the delegates at large, to represent this State in the Baltimore Convention, were reported by the committee. They were Judge M. M. BRIGHT, of Davidson, and DAVID T. PATTERSON, Esq., of Greene, their alternates being JOHN TRIMBLE and R. C. CRAWFORD. When the Union delegates assemble at Baltimore to renominate Mr. LINCOLN, these delegates will be there to show what the sentiment of Tennessee is in regard to electing to the Presidential chair for a second term a man whose singleness of purpose, lofty integrity and sterling qualities as a reliable pilot in the storms which are rocking the land, have no more ardent admirers than among the staunch Union men of rebel-ridden Tennessee.

The resolutions of the convention have the right ring. They are Liberty and Union through and through. Were I to transcribe them all, they would well repay perusal not only, but the space they could fill. I will venture to give only the third and the fifth, as significant of the popular temper and spirit of the State.

3. *Resolved*, As African Slavery was the fruitful cause of all our ruin, and experience has demonstrated that its existence is incompatible with the perpetuity of free and republican institutions; and, as it has now been strangled in the house of its own friends, we do now pronounce it dead again; resurrect it, and hereby pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of such delegates to the convention, when called, as will forever prohibit its existence in the State.

4. *Resolved*, That while we deplore the further effusion of blood, and anxiously await the return of peace and the restoration of the Union, we are left by the relentless cruelty and unjustifiable persistency of the disloyal of our common country, no alternative but to oppose force to force, until the banner of Freedom shall wave in triumph over every inch of soil in every rebel-ridden State, and the supremacy of the Constitution, and the laws and proclamations made in assurance thereof, stand vindicated and fully established therein.

We, therefore, endorse the administration and war policy of President LINCOLN, and pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors to defend and sustain them, as the only means of our future security, happiness and freedom; and therefore recommend his renomination by the Baltimore Convention for the Presidency of the United States.

The sixth resolution is commendatory of ANDREW JOHNSON's administration of affairs as Military Governor of the State, sets forth the high regard in which he is held by all loyal people of Tennessee, and warmly recommends his nomination by the Baltimore Convention as Vice-President of the United States. The seventh resolution speaks of the recent completion of the Northwestern Railroad from Nashville to the Tennessee River, making the line continuous from Knoxville to the Western Tennessee, via Chattanooga and Nashville. This line, completed in troublous times, may well be called a stupendous enterprise. Like the calm and energetic prosecution of the enlargement of the Treasury buildings, and of the unfinished work upon the National Capitol, while the mightiest war in history is straining the resources of the country to their utmost tension, it proclaims to the world the majestic confidence of the Government in its own strength and durability. The rebellion, bloody and terrible as it is, is only a ripple on the surface of the Commonwealth, as it were—nothing in it to cause unnerving terror, or interrupt great projects for the country's weal. In a little while all will be serene and unruffled as before. We like this calm, courageous, self-confiding look in the Government that protects and guides us. It begets a kindred confidence far and wide in the popular mind.

The Unionism of Tennessee is beginning to pronounce itself ecclesiastically. An initiatory movement has taken place on the part of one religious body at least, toward a resumption of former time-honored associations. The Presbytery of Nashville, in August, 1861, in an evil hour and hot haste, broke asunder the bonds which till then had bound its churches to the Old School General Assembly. They piously resolved to join the General Assembly of the Confederate States, provided such body should have not only a "name," but a "local habitation." The stress and constant crisis of Southern affairs have made such General Assembly as yet little better than an "airy nothing;" nor has the most piercing eye, in the finest "frenzy rolling," been able to body it forth in any substantial form and proportions. No meeting of Presbytery has been held since Donelson fell.

The churches of the body were drooping, wo-begone, without coherence, without vitality, formless and void. It was found that its only hope of resuscitation was to undo the evil it had done, and renew fealty to man and to God, by renewing its former connection. A meeting of Presbytery was called accordingly, in proper form. The churches, some 12 or 15, were notified with scrupulous care. The majority refused to appear by their representatives, but a constitutional quorum was present. The meeting was duly organized according to Presbyterial forms; and the former action, swinging the Presbytery off into the deadly embrace of rebeldom, was solemnly and decisively rescinded. The Presbytery now stands where it always stood, until the poisonous breath of secession blowing upon it, withered its beauty and sapped its vital strength. It will be sure to revive now. Returning loyalty and good faith is a potent remedy for a "mind diseased" as well as a body. The cause of the malady in either case being—rebellion.

Humble as this movement may be, it is yet deeply significant. It is the break of other similar movements, on a larger scale, among religious bodies, which the frightfully disorganizing question of Slavery caused one by one to sunder violently the bonds of Christian fellowship which had long held them together. When CARROLL pointed out in the Senate, many years ago, these secretial disruptions, and announced the fact in a tone of exultation, as evinding a radical antagonism between North and South, and the approaching separation between them as "inevitable—and when it came, fast—had some seer announced to him that the broken parts, after a brief experiment of separation, would weld themselves together from necessity, and the Union prove thenceforth stronger and less liable than ever before to be dissolved, he would have regarded said seer as a fool or a madman. And yet this very result is likely, say, is well nigh certain, to come to pass. Only let the Government be maintained, as it will be, and the religious bodies will reunite themselves accordingly. The rebellion crushed, and Slavery with it, as is no longer doubtful, what becomes of the Presbyterian and Methodist Church North, and the Presbyterian and Methodist Church South? Their allegiance, the cause of it destroyed, is not possible. They must fraternize and embrace—a little coldly and reluctantly, it may be, at first, but warmly and heartily in the end. It will be a curious and striking but natural episode to see sectarianism and secession mutually bought the kinsfolk to them, and dissolve, in the freshly kindled flame of a national fellowship and unity, founded on faith, justice, truth, right, God's fear, and therefore filled and destined to endure.

Dr. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE is doing a good work for reunionism and freedom in Kentucky. His reputation is not confined to his own State, and wherever he is known he is respected for high ability, staunch honesty and manly directness as well of speech as of action. His influence is wide in his State, and his utterances of late have been particularly pointed and impressive in their bearing on the great issues of the times. In the Kentucky Union Convention held at Louisville on the 26th ult., he was called on for a speech, and gave one with great force and effect. Knowing how trembingly Conservative Kentucky is, and how strongly hostile to the Administration in general, and to Mr. LINCOLN in particular, the bulk of its present and a large proportion of its people are, I was a little surprised to find Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, in the speech referred to, give utterance to the following emphatic words:

"It is my honest conviction that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is not only the man we ought to nominate, but he is the only man in the United States that there is any certainty Kentucky can unite upon. [Great applause.] I will go further, and say, that if I shall be a representative in that convention, it is not clear in my own mind that I would be willing to vote in that body for divers of those who have been nominated in the papers. I would be glad to feel authorized to vote for him all the time and for nobody else. I believe we can give the State of Kentucky for Mr. LINCOLN, [applause,] but have grave doubts whether we can give it to anybody else. I even doubt whether we ought to give it to anybody else."

He then proceeds to speak of Slavery, proclaiming himself then, as always, an emancipationist; but favoring gradual and compensated emancipation, rather than that which Mr. SUMNER and others of his class ceaselessly advocate, often with officious and most injudicious energy and zeal. He notices with approval ANDREW JOHNSON's recent argument in the Senate, in favor of altering the Constitution, in order to put away Slavery by the highest authority, and announces his faith thus: "If I were a Pro-Slavery man I would say, 'Put back the negro to his former position.' But as I am an Anti-Slavery man, I say, 'Use the whole power of the Government to extinguish the institution of Slavery, root and branch.'"

The conclusion of Dr. BRECKINRIDGE's speech is in the following words, which, as no report of the address has appeared in the Times, I am sure some of your readers will be gratified to see:

"We are in great peril in Kentucky. The State is divided into three equal parts. About one-third are Secessionists; one-third are loyal and may be relied upon to the last extremity; the other third are more dangerous than rebels, for if they can make a combination with the Secessionists, and are allowed to vote, they will beat us. If those who are disfranchised by law are prevented from voting, we shall beat them. I am in favor of allowing every man to vote who is entitled to, but no others. They have another Governor and another Congress. They had a son of mine sitting in their Congress, the meanest thing, I think, he ever did. Let them go there; they have no business voting for our Governor or members of Congress.

In conclusion, I do not intend to live, and, if I can help myself, will not die in any other Government than that of the United States; and as long as a party one-half as large as yours appears to exist in Kentucky, I believe she will remain there also."

The confidence which Dr. BRECKINRIDGE seems to feel that Kentucky can be given to Mr. LINCOLN in the coming election will probably not be widely shared. This noble State is too closely joined to its idols yet, to expect so speedy and radical a revolution. It is certain, however, that the wedge of a sentiment more liberal and true in regard to the "peculiar institution," has entered there, is being driven home, splitting as it goes the gnarled and knotty wood of hoary prejudice and error asunder. Kentucky can no more resist the majestic impetuosity of the great liberal current of the age, than the merest cockle-shell can resist the tremendous sweep of waters above Niagara. She will not struggle or wish to resist it long. Her true interests will demand, even if the sense of right and duty do not urge and counsel, that her bondmen be made free. The consummation, destined soon to come, will not only cheer the friends of humanity throughout the land, but open a fresh career of grandeur and prosperity to a State whose past history and present sacrifices entitle her to high honor among her sisterhood of States.

C. V. S.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS OUTDONE.—There was quite an excitement on the Battery grounds yesterday, occasioned by the queer antics of two mysterious individuals, who were at first thought to be insane. Attention was attracted to the parties by their suddenly doffing their coats, and apparently, as if by magic, putting them on again. It was evident their performances were for their own amusement, as, upon a near approach, they quietly seated themselves upon the grass and began to converse in a foreign language. Quite a crowd assembled about the men, who, upon being made aware that their feats were objects of attraction, renewed their "manipulations." The gratuitous entertainment consisted of mysterious contortions, instantaneous removal of portions of their wardrobe, and particularly of their coats, which they took off and put on without the slightest apparent muscular action. Everything was done in the most mysterious manner possible, and the whole affair ended, much to the mystification of about one hundred people, in less than ten minutes. One of the men said his name was ZAH-RAH, and that his companion was his mate.

BUTLER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The graduates, former teachers and trustees of this venerable institution of learning, are invited to participate in a social reunion at the Institute, on the evening of commencement day, in commemoration of its twenty-fifth anniversary. Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the New-York University, will preside, and Dr. CHARLES E. WEST will deliver a historical sketch. Mr. HENRY M. FRANCIS, the President, requests those designated in this commencement, to apply personally at the Institute, or by letter, for tickets of admission.

HELLER AND THE SPIRITS.—At the Salle Diabolique, on Broadway, Mr. ROBERT HELLER will commence this evening a new programme of illusion, music and mystery. Amongst other things which he promises to do, will be the Davenport business in a new form. He says he means to besiege the Spiritualists in their own citadel and with their own weapons. For this purpose he has constructed an enchanted closet, within which the deeds of diablerie are to be effected on an extensive scale.

FIRE IN FOURTEENTH-STREET—FOUR HORSES BURNED.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the basement of building No. 219 East Fourteenth-street, occupied as a stable. Four horses, owned by as many different persons, and valued in all at $450, were burned to death. The damage to the building is about $100. It is owned by CHARLES SIMM and is fully insured. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PIC-NIC IN AID OF THE GERMAN HOSPITAL FUND.—A mammoth pic-nic, gotten up by the Germans of the Eastern District, in aid of the German Hospital Fund, will take place this morning at SCHAAF'S Myrtle-avenue Park. Twenty-three societies, including six military companies, will join in the procession, which will start at half-past eight o'clock, from the corner of Montrose-avenue and Leonard-street, and, after marching through several streets, will proceed to the grounds to spend the day. A concert will be given by several singing societies. The Turner's Society will also perform gymnastic feats, and MYANS' brass band will furnish the music. The ladies of the Williamsburgh Hospital association will have charge of the refreshment stands. The committee having the matter in charge will use every effort to make this a grand and successful affair.

NEW-JERSEY.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD.—About 10 o'clock on Saturday night, a United States marine, while walking along the railroad between Prospect and Warren streets, Jersey City, was struck on the head by a passing train of cars and seriously injured. He was observed by the engineer, who blew the whistle and applied the brakes, but the fellow seemed to take no heed of the warning. The injured man was conveyed to the Almshouse Hospital in an insensible condition, and was attended by a physician. His injuries are probably not of a fatal character.

THE HOBOKEN CONSCRIPTS.—Up to the present time the Hoboken conscripts have furnished the Government with twenty substitutes.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 11.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT very dull, opening at $1 27@$1 27½ for No. 1; $1 21½@$1 22 for No. 2; sold to-night at $1 24@$1 24½ for No. 1; $1 20½@$1 22 for No. 2. CORN dull at $1 14@$1 14½ for No. 1; $1 10@$1 10½ for No. 2. OATS quiet at 70c@71c. The Journal this evening says OATS are sustained under a strong combination to keep the price up until Government contracts, which, speculators are advised, will be advertised before long, at Cairo and St. Louis. This combination has operators in New-York and Buffalo to keep up prices of those markets. HOGS WINES from $1 24½@$1 26. PROVISIONS active. FREIGHTS unchanged. *Receipts*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat; 180,000 bushels Corn, 94,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 114,000 bushels Wheat, 101,000 bushels Corn, 49,000 bushels Oats.

MISS CUMMINS' NEW BOOK.—The press generally speak very highly of *Haunted Hearts*.

It is superior to her *Lamplighter* in plot, in language and dramatic effect. The *Lamplighter* sold in this country nearly one hundred thousand, and was, we believe, translated into several languages, beside an immense sale in England. Messrs. SAMPSON, LOW & Co. have published already *Haunted Hearts* in England in two volumes at 24 gold.—Boston Traveller.

(Advertisement.)

FIREWORKS—FIREWORKS—REMOVAL.—Knickerbocker Fireworks, Flares and Lanterns—Secret removed from Johnson's, to No. 3 Dey-st., near Broadway. Public and private exhibitions. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 3 Dey-st.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLEMING'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

WHAT CAN I DO BEST?—It is by the organization, Phrenology and Physiology, that this question may be answered. Messrs. TOWNE & WIMAN, No. 308 Broadway, make examinations and give full written descriptions of character daily.

(Advertisement.)

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HERE TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

THE JAPANESE POLISH.—Every lady who desires to keep her Balmorals bright, in keeping with the season, should not fail to use this article. It is easily applied, and is unquestionably superior to any other blacking in use. It can be obtained at all the principal shoe dealers, and wholesale at the agency, No. 75 William-st.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 11—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*.—Miss Maria Craig, Mrs. Jamieson, Miss M. J. Heath, of Cincinnati; Miss Grace Gaddes, of Boston; Mrs. Garner, Miss E. M. Grove, Mrs. Mary M. Dunn, Henry O. Wyshan, wife and child, of Baltimore; Mrs. Woodville, Mrs. Rockville, Willie and Thomas Rockville, Miss E. Taylor, Geo. Gucutah, Mr. Ewalt, Wm. Benson, James Warnock, Capt. Stewart and lady, Mrs. Baxton, daughter and son, John Holland, G. D. Gildersleeve, D. McCaw, T. M. Weeks, T. H. Jones, J. D. Taylor, A. F. Forrest, Mr. Walton, Mr. Brester, M. Heywood, J. Wrigley, John J. Thompson and lady, S. G. McDowell, Mrs. McDowell and Miss H. McDowell, of Baltimore; W. G. Hall, Mr. Le Brun, Capt. Steele, Rev. J. Brent, Jas. McHenry, Wm. S. Fotrhin, Hon. Charles Gamble and lady, of Toronto; Mr. De Beloit, French Consul, St. Salvador; R. Kelley, T. Garner, New-York; Miss Maggie Thompson, Arthur Sliff and Dr. Henry Sliff, P. J. Pavy, of New-Orleans; L. Bach, Mr. Rowhard, Mr. O'Donnell, of New-York; Mrs. Berger and 3 daughters, Wm. H. Reddes, of Tombo; Jacob Blum, Jacob Rey, Ravelstein, England; Capt. Raisbeck, J. Whitehead, J. Ries and family, E. Dimesey and wife, A. Roberts, Wm. Sterling, O. Lafitte and lady, of New-Orleans; Col. Geddis and lady, British Army; O. H. Ingalls, Henry N. Wells, Mr. Simrall, Mr. Green, H. A. Avery and lady, David Douglass, wife and 4 children, S. Marcs, U. St. Marc, Richard Brown, Mr. Peters, John O. Stracert, H. T. Johnson, F. Riew, wife, 4 children and 2 ladies, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 25 | Sun sets.... 7 31 | Moon sets.. 12 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 21 | Gov. Island.. 1 50 | Hell Gate.... 3 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 12.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Hase, Bolger, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 11th inst., 7 P. M., off Sandy Hook, passed a steamer with a monitor in tow.

U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, Winters, Washington, D. C., 50 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport El Cid, Robert, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Sentinel, Taylor, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Falcon, Carr, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Warrior, Mott, Providence, with mdse. to Wm. P. Williams.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and spars to James Rand.

Ship Caldwater, Smith, Liverpool April 26, with mdse. and 740 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had 1 birth and 2 deaths on the passage. Experienced continual westerly winds and calms. 16th inst., off Barnegat, took pilot from boat Jas. M. Waterbury, No. 10.

Bark Barnstable, Sheppard, New-Bedford 2 da., in ballast, for Elizabethport.

Brig Pauline, (Pruss.) Brockhusen, Cette 32 da., with wine, etc., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Carrie Estelle, Harlow, Machias 6 da., with spars to G. L. Snow.

Schr. H. E. Barnes, Barnes, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Wentworth, (Br.) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 15 da., with plaster to D. B. De Wolf.

Schr. Advance, Layton, Cherryfield 7 da., with lumber to master.

Schr. A. Kelly, Prince, Beaufort, N. C., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Isle of Pines, French, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. Benj. Brown, Ingraham, Warren, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Express, Dix, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Union, Denison, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Reuben Rodman, Bunker, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Biggs, Providence.

Schr. Ligure, Robbins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Leader, Allen, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Hurd, Snow, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. J. de Saverda, Jones, Providence.

Schr. John Manlove, Arnold, Apponaug, R. I.

Schr. Avail, Carter, Providence.

Schr. Geo. W. Glover, Holbrook, Providence.

Schr. Grove, Holbrook, Providence.

Schr. Cohansett, Carlow, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, light from S.

Sailed.

June 11—Steamers Nightingale, Carolina, Whirlwind, Edward Hawkins.

Ship Francis B. Cutting.

Barks Albertina, Sol. Willes, Investigator, Ariadne, Glaucus, Eagle, Braggio.

Brigs Venus, Nazed, Mary Cobb, A. B. Cook, Saxon.

Schooners Elva, Deerford, Maryland.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 12—Arr. brig Monte Christo, Port Praia May 14; schr. C. M. Nevius, New-Orleans May 19; bark Oak, Philadelphia; U. S. steamer Ticonderoga, from Fortress Monroe June 9. Below, 2 ships and 2 barks.

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GOLDEN BITTERS,

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Every description of furniture manufactured to order. Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world. All orders promptly executed.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom, No. 57 Nassau-st., adjoining the Post-Office.

SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY VASES, ALABASTER GROUPS, FIGURES, COLUMNS AND PEDESTALS, MOSAIC INLAID TABLES, ETC., SUITABLE FOR HOUSE OR GARDEN DECORATIONS.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, TUESDAY, June 14, and WEDNESDAY, 15th June, at 12 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 57 Nassau-st., a large and beautiful assortment of Italian marble, just received from Italy, and never before exposed for sale or exhibition, consisting of 44 groups. About 60 fine groups, figures and busts of Carrara Carrara marble, among which are originals, and copies from the finest artists of Italy. Also, garden vases, alabaster groups and figures from the best studies of Florence, embracing new literary, classical and historical subjects in marble and alabaster vases, varying in size from two to eleven feet in height, beautifully carved, embracing Roman, Etruscan, Egyptian, Florentine, antique and other styles. Also, groups of animals, Italian card receivers, Mosaic inlaid tables, &c., &c. The attention of the public is requested to this sale, as it is positively the last and most important sale of the season, and offers an unusual opportunity for the purchase of the beautiful and rare goods. They will be on exhibition Monday, the 13th inst. Purchasers residing out of the City can have the goods packed in their original Italian cases by the importer, at a small expense.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 57 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S SALE OF CONDEMNED GOODS.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on FRIDAY, 17th at 12 o'clock M., at No. 49 Vesey-st. Condemned clothing, woolen and rubber blankets, knapsacks, haversacks, grain bags, tents, haversacks, boots, sawdust, &c., by command of Capt. JOHN S. DIX, U. S. A.

T. F. McKENNEY, Assistant Quartermaster.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse, and assistant; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can come recommended, and is a Protestant. Call at No. 176 Laurens-st., near Spring.

CATARRH

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

DISEASES OF THE

EYE, EAR & THROAT,

DEAFNESS CURED,

BY

Dr. Von Eisenberg.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

NO. 22 FORSYTHE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I can call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 20th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an aurist.

I am, Sir, yours gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

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Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

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Molded Collars

Are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a Collar, but are *Molded and Shaped to fit the Neck*, having a perfect curve *free from angles or breaks*, which is obtained by our patented process, which also secures another *advantage possessed by no other Collar—the Space for the Cravat* in the Turn-down style, the INSIDE OF WHICH IS PERFECTLY SMOOTH AND FREE FROM PUCKERS, making this Collar, for ease, neatness, and durability, unequaled.

They are made in Turn-down style in sizes from 13 to 17, and in Garrotte from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in neat blue boxes of 100 each; also in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

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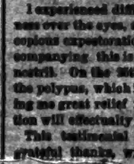

Warranted the best in the United States Custom-houses, New-York, and by the United States Government in the army and navy. Railroad track, hay, coal, platform, counter, druggist, and bank scales, of every description. Every scale warranted correct. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, with references, to

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CEDAR CAMPHOR

is selling to insect life.

MOTHS

cannot live where it is. Cheaper than common camphor, and better than anything. Druggist sell it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston, alone know process of making.

"GOD SAVE THE UNION."

is the title of a picture painted by Prof. Carl Rahner, of Dusseldorf, and is one of 100 contributions made by German artists to the Metropolitan Fair. They are now on free exhibition, DAY AND EVENING, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, and will be sold in aid of the Sanitary Fund on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, by H. H. LEEDS and MINER, who have gratuitously offered their services. Members of the committee will be in attendance on Monday and Tuesday evenings to show the splendid Album.

J. F. KENSETT,

Chairman Art Committee Metropolitan Fair.

TESTIMONIALS

Of Remarkable

CURES,

OF

DEAFNESS,

CATARRH,

And diseases of the

Eye, Ear and Throat,

Performed by

Drs. LIGHTHILL,

Authors of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c.,

Office, No. 34 St. Marks Place,

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Consultations from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

Among other parties of the highest respectability who have been benefited by their treatment, Drs. LIGHTHILL are permitted to refer to

A. C. MORRIS, ESQ.,

Counselor-at-Law, No. 46 Pine-st., who has been cured by them of partial deafness of long standing, to

MAJOR ALVIN WALKER,

Paymaster in the United States Army, No. 38 West 28th-st., who has been successfully treated for an obstinate case of catarrh of many years' duration, and to

JOHN S. BEECHER, Esq.,

No. 36 Front-st.,

and to

R. H. BIXBY, ESQ.,

No. 66 Greenwich-st.,

for successful treatment of Catarrh and Throat affection.

FROM THE HOME JOURNAL, JUNE 4, 1864.

In every business or profession, indeed, in every department of science or skill, there is always some acknowledged head—some one who stands out in bold relief among his fellows, as a sort of leader. In the study and treatment of deafness and catarrh, as special diseases, Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL, of this City, occupies just the position above described. He has devoted years of labor to this specialty, and is now reaping the reward of his industry. The editorial columns of the *Tribune*, of a recent date, bear witness to the doctor's success in this department of medicine. We quote the paragraph:

"CURE OF A DEAF MUTE.—Louis Loewenstein, a lad 14 years of age, born in Germany, came to this City when he was about two years old. Soon after his arrival here he was taken sick and lost his hearing. By degrees he became first deaf, and then dumb. For nearly ten years he was a mute, unable to hear the loudest voice, or to articulate a word. About one year ago he was placed by his parents in the hands of Dr. LIGHTHILL, who has so far succeeded in restoring to him his lost powers of hearing and utterance that he can converse with those who speak to him distinctly and deliberately. During the past four or five months he has been under the tuition of Mr. Bonnecke, and has made considerable progress in reading and arithmetic."

Having been supplied with the lad's address, we further investigated the matter, and discovered that, previous to calling on Dr. LIGHTHILL, the youth's case was considered hopeless, and he was for two years an inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady, in a published letter, tenders his gratitude to Dr. LIGHTHILL for curing successfully his case of deafness. Rev. Fred. S. Jewell, Professor of the State Normal School at Albany, also testifies to having been cured of catarrh. Dr. LIGHTHILL possesses other written testimonials and tributes to his talent from some of our wealthiest and most prominent and respected citizens, which may be seen on application. It would be difficult to speak in any but terms of praise of his treatment, in the face of these many proofs and facts testifying to his success.

CATARRH CURED.

FROM REV. FRED. S. JEWELL,

PROFESSOR OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY, N. Y.

This may certify that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, producing a most distressing species of headache, for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me from business, and, during the paroxysm, confining me to the bed. In some instances the inflammation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. These attacks have been accompanied by strong febrile symptoms; by stuffiness of the head, and in the first stages by watery discharges from the nose, and subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and, toward the close of the attack, becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried medicines of almost every kind; external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot vinegar, smoke of some half dozen kinds, and other catarrhal preparations, together with internal remedies, such as alteratives, cathartics and emetics. These have produced no change in the occurrence or character of the disease, and, in no cases with little or no temporary relief. I had come, at length, to believe the disease to be practically beyond either cure or material alleviation.

Under these circumstances, I was led, some five months ago, to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. His method at once approved itself to my judgment as simple, philosophical, and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and constantly induced by the accidents of my professional labors, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and producing such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the result thus:

Although I have been attacked several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped them; the symptoms of threatened attack have been very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Dr. Lighthill, without the need of recourse to the old hot fomentations, or emetics, and the discharges from the head have assumed the original and natural condition. That I have been able to obtain so material a relief is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone I am repaid for whatever the treatment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligations to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh, and with a view to aid any who may have suffered from that disease in forming a just opinion of its merits, and its probable utility in their own case.

FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 24, 1863.

References to parties of the highest responsibility residing in the City, who have been cured of Deafness Catarrh, &c., may be had on application.

OFFICE, NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE,

8th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

DR. ROWE

(Late of No. 49 Concord-st., Brooklyn,)

CAN BE CONSULTED AT HIS RESIDENCE,

NO. 16 WEST 14TH-ST.,

EIGHT DOORS WEST OF FIFTH-AV.,

NEW-YORK,

ON

DEAFNESS

CATARRH

DISEASES OF THE

EYE, EAR AND THROAT.

CROSS EYES STRAIGHTENED WITH BUT LITTLE PAIN IN A FEW MINUTES.

HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

TO

A. M. KIRBY, ESQ.,

Secretary Montauk Fire Insurance Company,

No. 192 Broadway, New-York,

AND TO

D. VAN VOORHIS, ESQ.,

Ryerson-st., near Gates-av. Brooklyn.

Dr. ROWE refers for the cure of Catarrh.

W. H. BLACKLER, ESQ.,

Nos. 44 and 46 Exchange-place,

New-York.

(Residence 163 President-st., Brookl